

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, 29th September 1956.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, at nine of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI N. GOPALA MENON) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Publication of Urdu text-books by Government

* 6 (S.N.) Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have not published the Urdu text-books prescribed for the S.S.L.C. class in the State for 1956–57; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) This is a matter for the University of Madras.

(b) Does not arise.

SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Out of 180 class days in the year, 64 class days are already over and even by this time the text-books have not been supplied to the students. As this will affect the preparation by students for the examination, will the Government be pleased to ask the University to expedite the supply of the books to the students?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I shall address the University of Madras and find out whether there has been any delay. If there has been any delay, I shall suggest to them to rectify it as early as possible.

Industrial Tribunal Award

* 7(S.N.) Q.—SRI P. RAMAMURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received the award from the Industrial Tribunal to which the disputes in respect of wages and other issues between the workers and the managements in the Plantation Industry were referred;

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, when was the award received; and

(c) when do the Government hope to publish the award?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) & (b) A defective copy of the award containing many typographical errors and

[29th September 1956]

not fully authenticated by the Tribunal was received by the Government on 17th September 1956, but it has been returned to the Tribunal on 21st September 1956 for resubmission after rectifying these defects.

(c) Before the end of October 1956.

SRI K. P. GOPALAN : May I know the main recommendations in the award?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I have not looked into the report and I have no idea of the contents of that report, although most curiously I had so many unofficial versions when I was in Valparai and Coimbatore.

SRI S. RAMALINGAM : டைப் காபியில் நிறைய தவறுகள் இருக்கின்றன என்று அதை திருப்பி அனுப்பியதாக கனம் மந்திரி சொன்னார். அநேக இடங்களில் தஸ்தாவேஜுகளுக்கு ஜனங்கள் சர்ட்டிபைட் காப்பி வாங்குவதுபோல் இதற்கும் சர்ட்டிபைட் காபி வாங்குவதற்கு சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : அவாருகளை சர்க்காருக்கு அனுப்பியவுடன் அதை சரி பார்த்து அதன்பின் அதை அச்சடித்து பப்ளிஷ் செய்யவேண்டும். அப்படி அச்சடிக்க அனுப்புவதற்கு முன்னதாக முற்றிலும் ஒரு முறை அவாரு சரியாக இருக்கிறதா என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஆனால் இதில் அப்படி பார்க்க முடியவில்லை. டைப் காபியில் நிறைய தவறுகள் இருந்ததாலும் திருத்தப்பட்ட இடங்களில் கையெழுத்துப் போடாமல் இருந்ததாலும் அதை திருப்பி அனுப்பிவிட்டோம். அது மட்டுமல்ல. அந்த ட்ரிபுனல் ஜட்ஜ்மையே பதவிக்காலம் முடியப்போவதாக இருந்ததால் அதற்குள் அவருடைய கையெழுத்தும் வாங்கவேண்டியதாயிற்று. இப்பொழுது அவருடைய பதவி காலம் அப்போப் மாதம் வரையில் நீடிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதற்குள் அவர் இந்த அவார்களை சரிபார்த்து தவறுகள் இல்லாமல் பார்த்து கையெழுத்துப்போட்டு திருப்பி அனுப்பி வைக்கவேண்டும் என்றும் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதனால்தான் அந்த அவார்களை திருப்பி அனுப்பிக்கவேண்டிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டது.

Reversion of Sub-Registrars

* 8 (S.N.) Q.—**SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that 56 Sub-Registrars of the State have been reverted recently and, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the number among them from Malabar?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : (a) A number of persons appointed as Sub-Registrars in April 1956 and subsequently had to be reverted in August 1956 and later as the vacancies in which these persons were appointed were of short duration and as they had to give place to some persons recruited for appointment as Reserve Sub-Registrars.

(b) Nine.

29th September 1956]

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : How many of the Reverted Sub-Registrars are now working as clerks in Malabar?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : I do not have the exact number. But nothing wrong has been done to them. Some of them who did not know Tamil have been retained there and others are posted to Malabar just to give room for Reserve Sub-Registrars whom we have to provide for.

SRI A. M. RATHNASWAMY : May I know whether the Hon. Minister has figures about the Sub-Registrars that were removed or dismissed from service?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : It does not arise from this question.

DR. K. B. MENON : Will the reversion of Sub-Registrars as clerks affect their future?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : No, Sir. This is only an administrative routine. I do not think any overlooking of seniority or anything of that sort is involved in this.

SRI K. KUNHI MOHAMED SHAFEE : May I know whether the Government have received any representations from the reverted Sub-Registrars of the Malabar district, and, if they have received, what decision they have taken on them?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Representations received were examined by the Government and the Government saw that their action was quite justified.

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : In view of the reorganization of the State on 1st November 1956, will the Government be kind enough to defer the implementation of the order as far as Malabar is concerned?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : No, Sir, I do not think it can be done in view of the reorganization. In view of the fact that a provisional list of personnel proposed for allocation to the new State has already been drawn up, we cannot go astray from it.

SRI K. P. GOPALAN : May I know from the Hon. Minister the main reasons which prompted the Government to take this drastic step of reversion on the eve of the reorganization of this State?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : At the end of April 1956, the Inspector-General of Registration ordered the appointment of fifty persons as Sub-Registrars from the list of candidates approved for appointment as Sub-Registrars drawn up by him, and posted them to various stations. A majority of the vacancies to which they were posted were of short duration. Subsequently from

[29th September 1956]

time to time, 13 more candidates from the approved list were appointed as Sub-Registrars. All these persons were kept on duty continuously till 1st August 1956. By this time, six Reserve Sub-Registrars had qualified themselves for appointment as Sub-Registrars by passing the necessary tests, the results of which were published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in July 1956. Five of the six Reserve Sub-Registrars were from Malabar and these Reserve Sub-Registrars had, therefore, to be posted as Sub-Registrars in preference to the acting Sub-Registrars recently promoted.

9-10
S.M. SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Is it justifiable on the part of the Government not to take back the experienced people but oust them or revert them and take people who are totally new to the department?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Reserve Sub-Registrars are qualified and, therefore, they have to be appointed in the place of acting Sub-Registrars.

Police firing at Naduvattam

* 273 Q.—SRI K. KUNHI MOHAMED SHAFEE : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to lay on the table of the House the report submitted by Sri W. R. S. Saththianadhan, I.C.S., on his enquiry about the police firing at Naduvattam near Kozhikode on the 28th March 1954?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : A copy of the report is placed on the table of the House.

SRI K. KUNHI MOHAMED SHAFEE : Sir, may I know whether the Government have examined the various observations made by this enquiry officer and arrived at any decision as regards the necessary steps to be taken against the officers who, it seems, have failed in their duty to act in time?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, Sir. The report was examined and the Government have arrived at decisions. Further instructions wherever necessary have been issued; and wherever the officers had to be warned against their failure to take the necessary steps at the earliest moment possible, they have also been warned.

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN : May I know, Sir, what is the particular instruction issued by the Government in order to prevent further clashes like this?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : We have instructed that action under section 30, sub-section (4), of the Police Act of 1861 (which was discussed on the floor of the House) should be applied in all these cases and any likely clashes should be averted.

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Sir, when this question was first raised on the floor of this House, the Hon. the Finance Minister himself read a statement in the Assembly to the effect that the

29th September 1956]

firing at Naduvattam was made at the instance and orders of the Collector, a fact which was denied by him (the Collector) before the enquiry officer of this report. May I know what is the real fact about it—whether the statement made by the Finance Minister before this House is correct or his (the Collector's) subsequent denial? The Collector has said that firing was not made at his instance and that he did not order the firing, but that it was done in self-defence. This is the evidence given by him.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The following conclusions were arrived at after an examination of the report and after taking into consideration all the facts :—

(i) The authorities were justified in having granted a licence to the Hindus to take out a procession with music before Beypore to Thaliyadathu Temple on 28th March 1954.

(ii) The Collector and the District Superintendent of Police should have known that a serious situation was likely to develop at Naduvattam and they should, therefore, have (a) taken charge of the situation much earlier by keeping themselves in constant touch with the trouble spot and (b) reached Naduvattam much earlier than they did.

(iii) The four M.S.P. men who had opened fire did so only in the exercise of the right of private defence and they did not exceed this right.

These are the main conclusions arrived at. The hon. Member was telling just now what I said immediately after the incident. I do not recollect what I said then.

SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : May I know, Sir, whether there is a general order prohibiting the beating of drums before Mosques?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : No, Sir. I do not think there is now a general order. But hereafter I am sure there should be understanding between the two communities rather than a dependence upon Government orders. Certainly at the time of prayers, particularly when prayers are conducted, playing of music before the Mosque and its vicinity should be prevented. I do not think it is being done by anybody. Therefore, if we are able to come to a good understanding among ourselves, it may not be necessary for the officers to interfere, and I hope such an understanding will be arrived at and cordial relations will prevail between these two communities.

SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Sir, in view of the fact that some bullets were fired and the unfortunate incident occurred, will the Government be pleased to consider the question of giving compensation to the families of those people who lost their lives in this incident?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The suggestion is being made for the first time. I do not know whether he is asking anybody

[29th September 1956]

to come forward with a petition for claiming compensation. Certainly if anybody was aggrieved, he would have asked for compensation long ago. I do not think at this stage we can take up this question.

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN : Sir, apart from the legal right of religious communities to take out processions before temples or churches or mosques when there is no congregational prayer inside, it is given in the statement placed on the table of the House that witness No. 26 had stated, ' . . . generally Hindu processions passing in front of mosques do not play music; that, contrary to this custom in February 1954, some Hindu processions tried to pass or did pass certain mosques with music which resulted in resentment among Muslims '. He says that he had informed the authorities that if a licence was issued to a procession to pass with music, it was likely that some untoward incident happened. May I know, Sir, what particular steps were taken to see that the apprehensions in the minds of Muslims were allayed? There is the legal right of everybody to take out processions, when there is no congregational prayer inside a mosque.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, this is a matter which should be buried and should not be raked up. My own appeal to hon. Members also is not to go into the past but to see that there is cordial relationship in future between the two communities. If we go to the past, it may perhaps give us a certain amount of bitterness. Therefore I would appeal particularly to hon. Members coming from Malabar not to try to rake up the past and create further trouble. Let us hope for better understanding in the future.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI : Sir, the Leader of the House has said that if there is a proper understanding between the two communities, there is no need to pass any legal orders. May I just ask him whether it is not a fact that already for generations there has been that kind of understanding between Hindus and Muslims in our State and as a result of that, generally speaking, there is no playing of music before the mosque at the time of congregational prayers and any breach of this is only the exception rather than the general rule?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I entirely agree with the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. As a matter of fact, these misunderstandings had arisen because of some individual idiosyncrasies and not because of a general misunderstanding between the communities. I hope better understanding will prevail hereafter so much so that even these individual idiosyncrasies will not give rise to any general problem like this again.

DR. K. B. MENON : Sir, is it not a fact that after the incident, there have been better relations and that there has occurred nothing to make the Government interfere in such affairs?

29th September 1956]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, Sir. I am happy about it. As a matter of fact, a suggestion was made that a measure should be enacted for this purpose. I then definitely said that now that there was cordial relationship and that there were also the probability and possibility of that cordial relationship continuing, there was no necessity for any special enactment. I am glad that the cordial relationship continues to exist, and I hope it will continue to exist in the future also.

Stake-net fishing licences

* 274 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

9-20
a.m.

(a) the number of stake-net fishing licences issued by the Government in the last week of May 1956 in Chirakkal taluk, North Malabar; and

(b) the amount received by the Government as licence fees from the stake-net fishermen?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) Fifteen stake-net licences were issued during the period.

(b) Rs. 2,416.

SRI K. P. GOPALAN : May I know whether Government have received a complaint from five stake-net fishermen stating that even though they had the licences in the previous year they were not given the licence this year and if so what action have Government taken on the complaint to redress their grievances by granting the licences and thus enable them to earn their livelihood?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Certain complaints were received about the irregular issue of licences and the non-issue of licences to certain people. That was supported by the hon. Member also. Government have, therefore, referred them to the Collector for his report after going into the whole question.

SRI S. DAIVASIGAMONEY : To eke out a livelihood by fishing either in the sea or in the backwaters is the elementary and fundamental right of every one of the fishermen. Such being the case, may I know the reasons that induced the Government to curtail those fundamental rights by imposing this licensing system?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, the hon. Member has stated the exact reasons. It is the elementary right of the fishermen to fish in the waters. The use of the stake-nets would put the smaller fishermen who did not have that kind of nets at a serious disadvantage. Therefore, Government sought to restrict the use of these stake-nets and introduced this licensing system and certain regulations.

[29th September 1956]

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Sir, formerly also there were complaints that there was unauthorized fishing with stake-nets resulting in suffering to fishermen and the Government promised to look into it and check such unauthorized fishing wherever necessary. May I know whether any steps were taken in that direction and with what result?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, steps are being taken and it is those steps that are now under discussion on the question put by the hon. Member Sri Gopalan.

SRI S. DAIVASIGAMONEY : Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister, are we to suppose that only persons who are in a position to pay the licence fee, namely, the rich men, will be allowed to fish with stake-nets in the sea or backwaters?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Issuing licence does not mean that the licence should go only to rich men. Fishermen earn much more by the use of this stake-net and even the poorest fisherman can afford to pay the licensing fee. The objective behind the introduction of this licensing system is that the use of these stake-nets should be restricted.

SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Regarding the issue of licences to five fishermen there were some disputes on the question of issue of certain certificates by the village munsif, Matlai. The Collector went to that place and settled the whole dispute. All the parties agreed to the recommendation made by the Collector. Then the Additional Director of Fisheries came there after about a year, made some enquiries and recommended that licences need not be issued to these five fishermen, even though they were really entitled to get them. Therefore will the Government be pleased to enquire into the matter, accept the recommendation of the Collector and issue licences to these five fishermen? These fishermen are now unemployed and their families are starving.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Originally it was decided that it should be left to the Assistant Director of Fisheries to decide each case referred to by petitioners in the light of the findings of the enquiry and proceed with the issue of licences for 1956, in accordance with rules and conditions laid down by the Government in their orders issued in December 1955 and subsequently amended. Then, Sir, some writ petitions were filed in the High Court. The Additional Director has been asked to examine all the existing rules and conditions thoroughly in the light of the judgment of the High Court on the writ petition when received and submit consolidated terms and conditions for the consideration of the Government.

SRI S. DAIVASIGAMONEY : In order to show their *bona fides* in the matter would the Government either bring in a legislation or pass an order saying that all the fishermen certified to be rich either by the District Collector or the Tahsildar would be prohibited from fishing in these waters and thus take care that the

29th September 1956]

rich fishermen are not set against the poor fishermen and also not use the competition between them to raise the licence fees so as to bring more profit to the Government?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I do not feel I stand before the dock of this House so as to prove the *bona fides* of the Government.

SRI K. P. GOPALAN : May I inform the Hon. Minister that there was no dispute about the issue of the licence but that there was a dispute only in regard to the residential qualifications of these five fishermen? The village officer gave the certificate and the District Collector made enquiries and said they were entitled to get their licences according to their residential qualifications. The Assistant Director of Fisheries agreed to this recommendation. Afterwards the Additional Director of Fisheries came there and he passed an order refusing the issue of licences. As a result of this they are suffering. They are poor people with big families. They should be helped. Therefore may I request the Hon. Minister to enquire into the matter and redress their real grievances?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, the Collector has been been asked to make enquiries about the complaints against the village munsif of Madai and submit his report.

The Madras Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Act, 1955

* 275 Q.—SRI C. KANDASAMY (on behalf of Sri M. Kalyanasundaram) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) when orders were issued by the Board of Revenue for the collection of the surcharge under the Madras Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Act, 1955, for the fasli 1365; and

(b) whether any rules have been framed under this Act?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (a) Instructions for the calculation and collection of surcharge under the Madras Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Act, 1955, were issued by the Board of Revenue on 15th March 1956.

(b) Yes. Copies of the rules issued in the matter were placed on the table of the Assembly on 17th March 1956.

Payment of pension to the aided and local board elementary school teachers

* 276 Q.—SRI K. KUNHI MOHAMED SHAFEE : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the framing of rules and the other necessary preliminaries for the payment of pension to the aided and local board elementary school teachers in the State have been completed; and

(b) if so, the date from which such payment will be made?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From the 1st April 1955.

[29th September 1956]

SRI K. KUNHI MOHAMED SHAFEE : May I know whether the rules framed have been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and if so on what date?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The rules have been issued in G.O. No. 1611, Education, dated 30th August 1956.

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : South Kanara and Malabar will be separated from Madras State after reorganization of States. This scheme is to have retrospective effect from 1st April 1955. May I know whether the teachers who have already retired will get the benefit before the reorganization of the State? Otherwise it will create complications and hardships to teachers.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, Sir; necessary instructions have been issued to the subordinate officers concerned for the expeditious preparation of pension papers and sanction of pensions.

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Sir, the Hon. Minister said it has been issued in a certain Government Order. Ever since the news appeared in the papers that the sanction of the Accountant-General has been obtained and it has been brought into force, I have been searching for it in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in which all the notifications used to appear. Probably by oversight I could not find out these rules there. Because it is a matter of importance, if it has not been already published in the Gazette, will the Government see that it is published in the Education Part of the Gazette?

9-30
a.m.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, Sir I shall look into it. Ordinarily it should have been published.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member, Sri Balakrishnan, is requested to keep his umbrella outside the Chamber. (Laughter.)

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : I am sorry, Sir, it is a lady's umbrella. I shall keep it outside the Chamber.

(Then the hon. Member went out and kept the umbrella outside the Chamber.)

SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : May I know whether the Government will make the Pension Rules applicable to the L.Ts. and B.Ts. in the State?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Let us work this scheme which we have already sanctioned and then certainly we shall consider other categories of teaching personnel.

SRI K. KUNHI MOHAMED SHAFEE : May I know whether any orders have been issued for the disbursement of pensions to the teachers who have already retired by this time?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, Sir. For the disbursement, first we will have to get the pension papers necessary

29th September 1956]

for that purpose. That is why I have already stated that officers have been instructed that they should get these papers prepared expeditiously so that the disbursement can take place.

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : Sir, an apprehension has been created by the answer given by the Hon. Minister. Perhaps the Hon. Minister has given that answer in reply to the particular question put by the hon. Member. I think the question may be wrong. The question relates only to the payment of pension to aided and local board elementary school teachers but according to the announcement made by the Hon. Minister on the floor of the House the pension scheme includes secondary grade teachers in secondary schools. May I know whether this scheme is applicable to the secondary grade teachers in secondary schools also?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, Sir. As stated by me, it would include secondary grade teachers also but certainly it is open to any hon. Member to put questions with reference to any category within that scheme. Therefore, there is nothing wrong in the question also.

DR. K. B. MENON : Does this scheme include, apart from trained elementary teachers, the other staff in elementary schools like physical instructors?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, Sir, physical instructors are also included.

SRI M. DHARMALINGAM : Sir, the employees who retired from service in the local bodies like local boards, panchayat boards and municipalities after 1st April 1955 have drawn their gratuity amount as according to the rules framed by the Government, the gratuity should be drawn within a period of six months. But they have not been granted pension because the local bodies say that those who have already drawn their gratuity amount are not entitled to pension according to the pension order. So, will the Government consider the desirability of giving instructions to such local bodies that they should be given pension also even though they might have drawn the gratuity amount?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : This pension scheme is in addition to whatever emoluments or other facilities which they were getting before. Therefore, the question of pension not being available to those who have drawn their gratuity amount does not arise.

Distribution of the excess collection by the Producers'-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Societies, Ponnani taluk

* 277 Q.—SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have passed any orders to allocate the sum of Rs. 6,04,637-6-6, the excess amount collected by the

[29th September 1956]

Producers'-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Societies in Ponnani taluk from the consumers on rice sold to them during 1947-48 for the local development works in that taluk; and

(b) whether the sum of Rs. 61,065-5-10 collected by the Trithala Producers'-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Society has been ordered to be given to the Trithala High School, and, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) The Government have ordered that, out of the excess collection of Rs. 6,04-637-6-6 made by the Producers'-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Societies of Ponnani, Nattika, Pallikara, Chowghat and Trithala in Ponnani taluk, Malabar district, from the consumers on rice sold to them during 1947-48, a sum of Rs. 5,43,572-0-8 should be spent on local development works approved by the Collector of Malabar, the money being treated as people's contribution and the balance sum of Rs. 61,065-5-10 representing the amount of excess collection made by the Producers'-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Society, Trithala, utilized as stated in the answer to clause (b) below.

(b) Yes, Sir. Representations were received from Trithala requesting that the sum of Rs. 61,065-5-10 collected from the Producers'-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Society, Trithala, might be given to the Trithala High School for opening more courses and for the construction of the school building. The Collector of Malabar and the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies) had no objection to this Government complying with the request. The Government, therefore, decided that the sum of Rs. 61,065-5-10 should be paid to the Trithala High School.

Representations have since been received from various individuals and associations protesting against the above decision of the Government and requesting that the above amount be given to other schools also in the Trithala firka and that a portion may be spent on other local development works. The Government are re-examining the question of utilizing the above sum, in the light of the representations now received and, pending further orders, they have directed the Collector of Malabar not to draw and disburse the sum of Rs. 61,065-5-10 to the Trithala High School.

Three-man Committee for the Lower Bhavani Project

* 278 Q.—SRI K. T. RAJU (on behalf of Sri A. Senapathi Gounder) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received on 30th January 1956 any memorandum from the Three-man Committee appointed at the conference of the Lower Bhavani Project ayacutdars held at Satyamangalam on 29th December 1955;

(b) the suggestions made in that memorandum; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

29th September 1956]

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The suggestions made in the memorandum, referred to, are as follows :—

(i) The Government should acquire the lands required for the field bothies and dig them out as in the case of distributaries and recover the cost from the ryots concerned proportionately;

(ii) The entire responsibility of internal distribution should not be thrown on the ryots themselves, but should be entrusted to the Public Works Department;

(iii) The levy of assessment should be based on the basis of classification of lands and not on the crops cultivated thereon;

(iv) The entire ayacut under the Lower Bhavani Project should be classified into three major categories as follows :—

(a) Lands which were already under wet cultivation and lands over which, on account of seepage, paddy alone could be cultivated, should be classified as *wet lands* and they should be charged at a uniform rate of Rs. 20 per acre.

(b) The lands which have well irrigation should be classified as *garden lands* over which any crop except paddy may be allowed to be raised. These lands should be charged at a uniform rate of Rs. 15 per acre.

(c) The lands which before the advent of the Lower Bhavani Project were either rainfed or used for cultivating millets like cholam or groundnut, should be classified as *dry lands*. These lands should be charged at a uniform rate of Rs. 10 per acre. In these lands cultivation of cotton, groundnut, millets, pulses, gingelly and castor alone should be permitted.

(v) The lands on the right side of Kalingarayan and 'Ihadapalli channels should be excluded from the Lower Bhavani Project ayacut.

(vi) The collection of betterment contribution should be deferred until the entire area is fully developed and benefited by the project.

(c) The suggestions are under examination of the Government.

SRI K. T. RAJU : லோயர் பவானி ப்ராஜெக்ட் சம்பந்தமாக மூவர் கமிட்டி சமர்ப்பித்துள்ள மகஜரில் கண்டிருக்கும் விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி யோசனை செய்வதாக கனம் மந்திரி சொல்லுகிறார். ஆகவே அவர்கள் கூறியிருக்கும் இந்த மூன்று வகையான நிலங்களைப் பிரித்து ஏகருக்கு ரூ. 20 வரி கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதைப்பற்றி சர்க்காருடைய கருத்து என்ன? அது அப்படியேதான் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்படுமா என்பதைக் கேட்க ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : அதுதான் பரிசீலனையில் இருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னேன். கூடிய சீக்கிரத்தில் அதெல்லாம் முடிவாகி விடும்.

[29th September 1956]

SRI K. R. NALLASIVAM : இப்பொழுது மூன்று வகைகளாக நிலங்களைப் பிரித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதாவது நஞ்சைக்கு ரூ. 20 என்றும், தோட்டக் காலுக்கு ரூ. 15 என்றும், புஞ்சைக்கு ரூ. 10 என்றும் பிரித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த அளவில் புஞ்சை நிலம் லட்சத்தி பத்தாயிரம் ஏக்கர் நிலம் அதன் கீழ் வருகிறது என்று கணக்கு எடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையில் என்ன பயிர் வைத்துக்கொள்ளலாம் என்று நிர்ணயம் செய்ய வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. பழைய பயிருக்கு ரூ. 7½ என்று சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது ரூ. 10 என்று சொல்லி அப்படி வசூலிக்கப் போவதாக ஒரு உத்தரவு வந்திருக்கிறது. அதன் மூலம் புதிய பயிர்கள் ஒன்றும் வைக்க முடியாது. ஆகவே புஞ்சை நிலங்களின் தீர்வையை குறைப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்குமா என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : நான் சொன்னதெல்லாம் மகஜரில் கண்டுள்ள விஷயங்களைப்பற்றிதான். கரும்புக்கு ஒன்றும், பருத்திக்கு ஒன்றும் என்றும் இப்படியெல்லாம் இருந்தால் பல சங்கடங்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. இம்மாதிரி புஞ்சைக்கு ஒரே மாதிரி வசூலிக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதுதான் பரிசீலனையில் இருக்கிறது. சர்க்கார் இன்னும் ஒரு முடிவுக்கும் வரவில்லை.

9.40
a.m.

SRI C. KANDASAMY : It is nearly ten months ago that memorandum was submitted to the Government. May I know when the Government will take a decision on the points raised in the memorandum?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : After the submission of that memorandum other memoranda have also been submitted, and they have also to be taken into consideration. That is why it takes time for the Government to take a decision. I believe, very shortly, the Government will come to a decision.

SRI K. T. RAJU : கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த மூவர் கமிட்டி கொடுத்திருக்கக்கூடிய மகஜர் கீழ் பவானி ஆயக்கட்டுப் பிரச்சனை சம்பந்தப்பட்டது. இதைப் பரிசீலிக்கும்போது அந்தப் பிரதேசத்திலிருந்து சபைக்கு வந்திருக்கக்கூடிய எல்லா எம்.எல்.ஏ.-களையும் கலந்துகொண்டு ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வர சர்க்கார் உத்தேசிப்பார்களா?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : கனம் அங்கத்தினர் நேற்று கொடுத்த மகஜரும் சேர்த்துப் பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும். அங்கத்தினர் சொல்லும் யோசனைப்படி நடப்பதானால் காலதாமதம் தான் ஆகும். காலதாமதத்தைத் தவிர்க்க அவர்களை எல்லாம் கூட்டிப் போலிட்டாலும் பரிசீலனையின்போது அவர்களுடைய யோசனைகள் எல்லாம் கவனிக்கப்படும்.

SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : When Government have not placed any restrictions in the matter of growing whatever crops the ryots liked in the Mettur canals ayacut area, I wish to know why restrictions have been placed in the matter of growing particular crops in the Lower Bhavani ayacut area? May I also know whether the Government would remove all such restrictions?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : We are now dealing with the Bhavani Project and not the Mettur Project.

SRI K. R. NALLASIVAM : இந்த மூவர் கமிட்டி கொடுத்த விண்ணப்பத்தின்பேரில் உத்திரவு போடப்போவதாக கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்களும் - முதல் அமைச்சர் அவர்களும் வாக்குறுதி கொடுத்தார்கள். அந்த வாக்குறுதிப்படி எப்பொழுது உத்திரவு பிறப்பிக்கப்படும் என அமைச்சர் சொல்வாரா?

29th September 1956]

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : லாக்குக் கொடுத்தார்கள் எனச் சொல்லும்போது இப் பிரச்சினையைக் கவனிப்பதாகத்தான் அவர்கள் சொல்லி இருக்கலாம். மூவர் கமிட்டி யோசனையை அப்படியே உத்தரவு ஆக்கிவிடுகிறோம் எனச் சொல்லியிருக்கமாட்டார்கள். இப்பிரச்சனை இப்பொழுது கவனிக்கப்பட்டுவருகிறது.

SRI P. G. MANICKAM : இந்த மூவர் கமிட்டியின் அறிக்கை என்ன என்பதை அறிய பொது ஜனங்கள் மிக்க ஆவலாக இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் அதை அடுத்த கந்தாய வருஷத்திற்குள்ளாவது தெரிவிக்க சர்க்கார் முயற்சிப்பார்களா?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : கூடிய சீக்கிரமே அதைத் தெரிவிப்பார்கள் என்று நான் நம்புகிறேன்.

Disputes in Textile Mills in Coimbatore

* 279 Q.—**SRI K. P. GOPALAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have taken any conciliation proceedings in the dispute between the Mill Workers' Union, Coimbatore, and the managements of textile mills in Coimbatore regarding the salary, dearness allowance and work-load; and

(b) if so, the result of the proceedings?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The conciliation proceedings have not yet been concluded.

SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : It was reported in the newspapers a few days back that a settlement between the workers and the management with regard to wages, work-load, etc., was arrived at in the presence of the Hon. Minister for Agriculture. May I know whether it is a fact?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : There was no settlement before me. But I had a talk with the representatives of the various parties—management and the various unions—and subsequently I heard from the Commissioner of Labour that they had come to a settlement on most of the points. But I have not had a report on that from the Commissioner of Labour.

SRI K. T. RAJU : கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த செட்டில் மெண்டில் கனம் தொழில் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கலந்துகொண்டு உதவி செய்ததற்காக நன்றி தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறோம் என்பதாக அறிக்கையில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே இது விஷயம் தொழில் அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்கு எல்லாம் தெரியும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அது உண்மைதானா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : நான் பேசியதன் விளைவாக முடிவு ஏற்பட்டதாய் இருந்தால் எல்லாத் தொழிலாளர்களும், பிரதிநிதிகளும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கின்ற பாராட்டுதலிலும், மகிழ்ச்சியிலும் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்களும் கலந்து கொள்வார்கள் என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன்.

[29th September 1956]

Flood damages in South Kanara

* 280 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of people that were rendered homeless and the number of houses that collapsed in South Kanara district on account of the floods in June and July 1956 ;

(b) the extent of the damage caused to paddy cultivation ; and

(c) the relief measures taken by the Government?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (a) 795 families were affected and 569 houses collapsed.

(b) An extent of about 420 acres of wet lands was affected and the estimated loss of food crops is about Rs. 1,02,500.

(c) Milk powder, vitamin tablets, rice and cash grants were distributed to the victims. Rice for the immediate requirements of the worst affected persons was also distributed in Hosdrug sub-taluk. Precautionary measures against the outbreak of epidemics were taken by the Health staff. Ten gruel centres were started in the affected areas. Clothes were also distributed freely to the victims. Thakkavi loans are also being granted.

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : According to the answer given by the Hon. Minister about 420 acres of land were affected on account of the floods. According to the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue, only if all the subdivisions of a particular re-survey number are affected remission is granted. Even if three or four subdivisions in a re-survey number are affected no remission is granted and for claiming remission all the subdivisions must be affected. I wish to know what steps the Government have taken to revise the existing Standing Order of the Board of Revenue on the subject? In that connexion representations have been made to the Board of Revenue and also to the Government that that particular Standing Order should be revised so that even if a particular subdivision in a re-survey number is devastated by floods, remission may be granted by the Government. I wish to know whether any action has been taken on the representations made?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : As regards the second part of the question, I want notice. As regards the other point raised, I may inform the hon. Member that in such cases the Government act according to the rules and in cases where concessions are found necessary, they also grant them.

SRI S. THINAKARASAMY THEVAR : I understand that on account of floods heavy damages have been caused. May I know whether any representations have been received by the Government about the damages caused on account of the floods? May I also know whether any tanks have breached or whether any bridges have collapsed on account of the floods and if so, what action was taken by the Government?

29th September 1956]

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : I do not know whether the hon. Member is referring to the place mentioned in the main question or to some other places in Madurai district.

MR. SPEAKER : Questions 281 and 282 may be taken up together as they relate to the same subject.

* 281 Q.—**SRI K. P. GOPALAN** (on behalf of Sri M. Narayanan Nambiar) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of damage caused to crops and property in Kasaragod taluk, including Hosdrug sub-taluk in South Kanara district during the recent heavy floods; and

(b) the relief given by the Government?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (a) An extent of 420 acres of wet lands in Kasaragod taluk and Hosdrug sub-taluk was affected by the floods in June-July 1956. Forty-seven houses in Kasaragod taluk and 713 in Hosdrug sub-taluk were damaged in the floods. The approximate value of the loss sustained is estimated at Rs. 1,02,500 in crops and Rs. 1,07,037 in other properties.

(b) Within 48 hours of the calamity, milk centres for the free distribution of milk were started and monetary relief by way of cash grants was also distributed for the immediate needs of the poor victims of the flood. Cash grants of Rs. 960-8-0 in Kasaragod taluk and Rs. 15,000 in Hosdrug sub-taluk have so far been sanctioned. With the help of the local committees, rice for the immediate requirements of the worst affected persons was also distributed in Hosdrug sub-taluk. Vitamin tablets were distributed among the poorer victims by the Health staff who also took precautionary measures against the outbreak of epidemics. Gruel centres were run in ten centres for fifteen days. Clothes were distributed to the victims. Takkavi loans are also being granted wherever necessary.

* 282 Q.—**SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of damages caused by the recent floods of June-July in Kasaragod taluk, South Kanara district; and

(b) the relief measures adopted by the Government?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (a) Forty-seven houses in Kasaragod taluk were damaged and an extent of 420 acres of wet lands in Kasaragod taluk and Hosdrug sub-taluk were affected by floods. The loss in crops is estimated at Rs. 1,02,500. The value of damages to other property in the Kasaragod taluk is Rs. 4,300.

(b) Milk powder, vitamin tablets, rice, clothes and free cash grants were distributed to the victims. Health staff took precautionary measures against outbreak of epidemics. Gruel centres were started in affected areas. Takkavi loans are also being granted liberally.

[29th September 1956]

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : May I know whether any grant or subsidy was given to reconstruct the houses which were damaged and if so in how many cases?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : I do not know the exact information. In such cases help is given for rethatching the houses. But I have no specific information.

DR. K. B. MENON : May I know whether the Government have asked the officers to investigate whether any permanent measures can be taken to avoid such floods in the future?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Well, Sir, that can be started here but it has to be examined and finalized in the new Kerala State.

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : May I know whether any amount has been sanctioned from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund to carry out relief measures in the flood-affected areas in Kasaragod taluk, South Kanara district?

9-50
8.10.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, in such cases generous amounts are contributed from the Prime Minister's Fund, but I do not know what happened in this particular case.

SRI K. KUNHI MOHAMED SHAFEE : Sir, the heavy rains and the cyclone, which caused damage to Kasaragod taluk, have also caused damage to certain country boats of the islanders of Minicoy. They have lost their boats and it appears that they have waited on deputation on the Government and have pleaded for compensation. May I know whether the Government have granted any compensation to them for the loss of their country boats during the cyclone in the months of June-July last?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : I have no information about that. If the hon. Member puts a specific question, I can furnish the answer.

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : Sir, as the cash given to the people whose houses were washed away by the floods is very meagre and inadequate and as some hundreds of houses have yet to be reconstructed and completed, will the Government be kind enough to consider the question and see that in such cases where the people are not in a position to reconstruct their houses, some more financial aid is given by the Government before the reorganization of the States takes place?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, if the hon. Member is kind enough to put a specific question, I will look into it.

29th September 1956]

Beedi Industrial Co-operative at Payyanur, North Malabar

* 283 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, has received a memorandum signed by 75 workers on 29th July 1956, requesting the Government to take steps to start a Beedi Industrial Co-operative at Payyanur, North Malabar; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Necessary action is being taken by the Director of Industries and Commerce to organize a society.

SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Sir, are the Government aware that the workers have collected the share amounts and that the money was deposited into the bank. In view of the impending reorganization of the States, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to ask the department to expedite the matter and see that registration is given to the Beedi Co-operative Society at Payyanur as early as possible so that it may be an experiment in the co-operative field?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, that is being looked into.

Milaganoor tank and supply channel

* 284 Q.—SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMY AYYANGAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to a supplementary on question No. 802 on 21st February 1955—

(a) what further work has been executed to the Milaganoor tank and supply channel in Sivaganga taluk, Ramanathapuram district, under the provisions of the Madras Irrigation Works (Repairs, Improvement and Construction) Act (Act XVIII of 1943) and at what cost; and

(b) if no work has been executed, so far, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (a) & (b) The Milaganoor tank sustained damages during the cyclone in December 1955 and the work of breach closing was completed. As regards the general repairs, an estimate for Rs. 51,500 has been sanctioned by the Superintending Engineer, Special Division, Madurai. The Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Special Division), Sivaganga, has been directed to complete the work of repairs to the tank before the commencement of the irrigation season in October 1956. The Collector of Ramanathapuram has accorded his concurrence to take up the execution of repairs to the tank, and he is taking action to issue notices to all the landholders of Milaganoor village who are responsible for the upkeep of the irrigation tank. The question of executing repairs to the supply channel is under examination.

[29th September 1956]

SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMY AYYANGAR : Sir, was there an estimate prepared for Rs. one lakh odd and if so, is that estimate available?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Yes, Sir, an estimate was prepared for Rs. one lakh and odd, but the revised estimate is for the amount I have given.

SRI G. GOVINDAN : ராமனாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள இனம், சத்திரம், தேவஸ்தானம் இவைகளுக்குச் சொந்தமான நிலங்களிலுள்ள கணமாய்கள் வெட்டப்படாமல் இருப்பதால், விவசாயிகள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் இவைகளை எடுத்து வெட்டி, பிறகு நிலச்சுவான்தார்களிடமிருந்து ரூபாயை வசூல் செய்ய ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களா?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : இப்பொழுது புயலால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட பிரதேசங்களில் மராமத்துக்காகக் கமார் இரண்டு கோடி ரூபாய் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வேலை நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. முதலிலே இந்த வேலை முடியும்தான், பிற்பாடு கனம் அங்கத்தினர் சொல்லியதையும் கவனிக்கலாம்.

SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMY AYYANGAR : Sir, may I know whether the original estimate prepared for Rs. one lakh odd is found in the records and if it is missing, will the Government direct an enquiry into the matter and punish the culprits found to be guilty of clandestine removal of it from the file?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, the original estimate for Rs. one lakh odd provided for improvements to the tank, its supply channel, construction of head sluice outlet, syphon aqueducts to each of the four sluices of Kattikulam and reconstruction of Tutthikulam under-tunnel, whereas the revised estimate provided for general repairs to the tank only. The Superintending Engineer has requested the Executive Engineer to complete this work expeditiously before the rains set in.

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM : Sir, the question put by the hon. Member Sri P. S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar is whether a particular estimate prepared by the Government is among the records or not. The inference arising out of the question seems to be that it may be missing. May I know whether the original estimate is available or not?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, whether it is missing or not, the information is available. I have already stated that the original estimate was for rupees one lakh and odd, but we now want to have the work done expeditiously. The original estimate provided for so many aspects of the work like improvements to the tank, its supply channel, etc. which I have already narrated.

Artificial rain

* 284-A Q.—**SRI N. K. PALANISAMY :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to clause (b) of the starred question No. 2645 on 30th September 1955, the details of the Report of the Committee constituted for reviewing the experiments for producing artificial rain?

29th September 1956]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : A note^a containing information relating to the experiments on artificial rain making conducted in the Madras State and the conclusions of the Reviewing Committee appointed by the Government for the purpose is placed on the table of the House.

SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : Sir, may I know whether the Government will take necessary steps to produce artificial rain in the State wherever necessary on the basis of the experience gained by them?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, the experiments have not yet been proved to be completely successful and if they prove successful, then the Government can take necessary action to produce rains wherever they are needed.

SRI A. M. RATHNASWAMY : Sir, is it a fact that very often it so happens that the places where rain is required are not actually benefited by this method, but, on the other hand, places where rain is not needed and where there is plenty of rain are inundated and floods also become inevitable thereby?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : That may be the observation of the hon. Member but I have stated that the experiments have not been concluded. Therefore, I cannot draw any inference.

SRI S. PANCHAKSHARAM : Sir, the Government of India have also been conducting such experiments. Have this Government received any report over the success or otherwise of such experiments conducted by the Government of India?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : This Government have not received any specific recommendations or proposals for observation from the Government of India. This Government are making their own experiments.

SRI S. DAIVASIGAMONEY : The last sentence in the paper placed on the table of the House reads thus : 'The present position however is that artificial rain-making is successful under certain favourable conditions'. Therefore I fail to understand why the Hon. Minister says that the experiments are not successful. May I know under what favourable circumstances is artificial rain possible?

10
a.m.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : We are interested in having artificial rain irrespective of whether the circumstances are favourable or not. Even if the circumstances are unfavourable, we must take steps to produce artificial rain. I only meant that we had not got sufficiently successful results from the experiments.

[29th September 1956]

SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : In the United States of America, artificial rain is produced very successfully. There is even a separate ministry constituted for the purpose of looking after this. Will our Government send a representative to the United States of America to get expert advice?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Constitution of a separate ministry does not mean that experiments in artificial rain have been conducted successfully. If experiments have been successful, I do not think it is necessary to create a separate ministry for the purpose. I do not know what information the hon. Member has about what is happening in the United States of America. This Government have no information about the successful conduct of experiments not only in the United States of America but in any part of the world.

SRI K. G. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER : கோயம்பத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் தாராபுரம், பல்லடம் தாலுகாக்கள் மஞ்சத்தால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இங்கு இயற்கை மழை பெய்வுதற்கு சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்யுமா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : நாம் செய்கிற பரீட்சை வெற்றிகரமாக ஆகுமோ ஆகாதோ என்பது இன்னும் தெரியவில்லை. அப்படி வெற்றிகரமாக இருந்தால் தாராபுரம், பல்லடம் தாலுகாக்கள் மட்டுமல்ல, எல்லா இடங்களிலும் அதைச் செய்யலாம். அம்மாதிரி செய்யக் கூடிய பரீட்சை இன்னும் பூர்த்தியடையவில்லை.

Service regularisation of basic training school teachers, Malabar

* 284-B Q.—**SRI K. MADHAVA NAMBIAR** (on behalf of Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have regularised the services of all the teachers in the basic training schools in the Malabar district;

(b) if not, the number of such teachers whose services still remain to be regularised; and

(c) the reasons for not regularising their services yet?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Two school Assistants.

(c) The question of regularising the services of all school assistants employed in the basic schools in the State is being considered by the Director of Public Instruction.

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : Will the Government kindly take immediate steps to regularise the services of those employees of the Education Department appointed under Rule 10 (a) (i), who have more than ten years service to their credit, and make them permanent so that they may get increment and other benefits which the permanent employees enjoy?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It is under the consideration of the Director of Public Instruction.

29th September 1956]

DR. K. B. MENON : May I know whether the appointments made under Rule 10 (a) (i) in other departments also are numerous and whether the Government are taking any measure to give security to the incumbents under the conditions of change?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : In certain cases, the final selection will have to be made by the Public Service Commission. So, unless the Commission makes the selection, we cannot regularize the appointments. Subject to that, active steps are now being taken to regularise as many appointments as possible.

Damage by wild elephants in North Malabar

* 2(PN) Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that since August 1956 wild elephants of Coorg forests are attacking the crops, properties, houses, etc. in Kokkot Pathi Malai in Pulingom in Vayakara amsam in Payyanur Firka and in Pattapara in Thatikadav amsam in Taliparamba Firka in Chirakkal taluk, North Malabar; and

(b) if so, what precautionary measures the Government have taken to protect the peasants and inhabitants in the abovementioned places from the attacks of the elephants?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The Government have enquired into the allegation that there were attacks of wild elephants of Coorg forests in the Malabar territory in Kokkot Pathi Malai in Pulingom in Vayakara amsam in Payyanur Firka and at Pattapara in Thatikadav amsam in Taliparamba Firka in North Malabar district, since August 1956, resulting in destruction of crops and property. The District Forest Officer, Kozhikode, has reported after enquiry that no such incidents appear to have taken place in these areas. A further report from the District Forest Officer, Kozhikode, after detailed enquiry among the villagers is awaited and suitable action will be taken in the matter.

SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Attacks by wild elephants from the Coorg forests have actually taken place. I visited the area and the victims themselves reported to me about it, and that is why I put the question. In view of the fact that three families have been actually forced to live on trees, so many acres of punam cultivation has been destroyed and some houses have been destroyed, will the Government be pleased to make an immediate enquiry into the matter and see that the peasants are protected?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I accept whatever the hon. Member says as firsthand information and I may assure him that the Government are taking necessary steps in the matter.

[29th September 1956]

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : Eruvasi in Irikkoor Firka, Naduvil in Taliparamba Firka and Eramam in Payyanur Firka and suburbs are contiguous to and near a reserve forest in Coorg. Very often wild animals from the forest come to these places and devastate the crops and other properties of agriculturists. Some peasants are carrying on fugitive cultivation there. Before 1949, they were given licences to possess fire-arms but in 1949 the licences were withdrawn. Now some of them have applied for licence. Without fire-arms they are not in a position to carry on fugitive cultivation in the forests. Will the Government be kind enough to enquire and see that licences are given immediately in deserving cases?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : If the hon. Member will give me a short note about this, I shall take necessary action.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Travelling allowances to the Tamil Police Constables

18 Q.—SRI M. KATTIMUTHU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the reasons for not giving the Tamil Police Constables, etc., who are doing duties 100 miles away from their native places travelling allowances, when Malayalee Police Constables who are doing duties 100 miles away from their native places are being given travelling allowances as per Police Standing Orders, Volume I, page 139, Order 310, clause 5?

A.—Constables and Head Constables who are natives of Malabar district are granted railway fares or warrants for journeys to and from their native place once in three years mainly for the reason that at the time the concession was sanctioned a large number of men belonging to Malabar were specially enlisted and employed in the Armed Reserves of the Southern districts and in the Madras City Police and as they were asked to serve for years together away from their families. The question of granting this concession to Tamil Police Constables was not considered then. The Government have since examined the question of the continuance or otherwise of the concession and have decided to review the question early in January 1957.

Midday meals to the Harijan students

19 Q.—SRI M. KATTIMUTHU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state whether there is any proposal with the Government for providing midday meals to the Harijan students in the schools run by the District Board of South Arcot?

A.—No, Sir.

29th September 1956]

Measures taken to prevent dysentery in Ettikulam, North Malabar

20 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that 50 houses are affected by dysentery in Ettikulam, Payyanur firka, North Malabar; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Government to prevent the further spreading of the disease?

A.—(a) No, Sir, only 16 houses were affected with suspected dysentery in Ettikulam village.

(b) The District Health Officer and the Range Health Inspector visited the affected village and instituted control and preventive measures. Disinfection of houses, chlorination of wells and anticipatory anti-cholera inoculations were carried out. Sulphaguanidine tablets were also distributed. One Reserve Health Inspector is stationed at the place with necessary stock of disinfectants, sulphaguanidine tablets and milk powder.

Prohibition offences

21 Q.—SRI S. T. ADITYAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) the number of cases filed in Tirunelveli district after 1st January 1956 for offences under the Madras Prohibition Act;

(b) the number that related to “fermented toddy” and the number to “arrack”; and

(c) the number that related to the tapping, possession, transport or sale of sweet juice without licences?

A.—(a) Four thousand four hundred and nineteen.

(b) Fermented toddy—627.

Arrack—1,282.

(c) Five hundred and ninety-one.

Printing Technology

22 Q.—SRI S. T. ADITYAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of students that appeared for the examination in Printing Technology from the Madras Polytechnic this year;

(b) the number that passed;

(c) the number of candidates that failed by a margin of 10 marks; and

(d) whether it is proposed to introduce moderation system for the said examination?

[29th September 1956]

	Full-time.	Part-time.
A.—(a)	26	12
(b)	7	5
(c)	3	6

(d) Sir, the Technical Diploma Examination Board declares the results of the examination only after moderation, if it considers necessary.

Retrenched shroffs of Tiruvannamalai and Gudiyatham treasuries

23 Q.—SRI E. L. RAGHAVA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that, consequent upon the opening of a branch of the State Bank of India at Tirupattur, North Arcot district, on 30th July 1956, the State Bank is entrusted with the treasury work of the district and the shroffs working in the treasury are retrenched.

(b) whether there are proposals to open State Bank branches at Tiruvannamalai and Gudiyatham also and to retrench all the shroffs working in the treasuries without providing them any alternative job; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the State Bank branches now recruit new hands for these jobs and refuse to employ the retrenched shroffs?

A.—(a) With the opening of a branch of the State Bank of India at Tirupattur on 30th July 1956, the cash transactions of the Tirupattur sub-treasury have been taken over by the bank. Consequently, two of the three shroffs in the sub-treasury were rendered surplus and have been absorbed in other vacancies in the district.

(b) There is a proposal to open a branch of the State Bank of India at Tiruvannamalai. The cash transactions at the Tiruvannamalai sub-treasury will be taken over by the State Bank from the date of opening of the new branch at the place. The Collector of North Arcot has reported that one of the two shroffs in the sub-treasury will be rendered surplus from the date of transfer of cash transactions to the State Bank and can be absorbed in other vacancies in the district.

Gudiyatham is also one of the sub-treasury centres where the State Bank of India have decided to open a branch in furtherance of their expansion programme. Formal proposals regarding the opening of the branch have not yet been received.

(c) There is no information regarding the recruitment of new hands by the State Bank branches. However, in view of the position explained in clauses (a) and (b) above, the question of the State Bank of India employing the shroffs rendered surplus does not arise.

29th September 1956]

Admission to Gramasevak Training School at Bhavanisagar

24 Q.—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications that were received in all for admission to the Gramasevak Training School at Bhavanisagar in June 1956;

(b) the number received (i) from Malayalees and (ii) from Tamils;

(c) the number of Malayalees selected;

(d) whether the Government had issued any orders not to select any Malayalees for admission; and

(e) whether a knowledge of Tamil was necessary for admission?

A.—(a) No separate selection was made for admission to the Basic Agricultural Training School, Bhavanisagar, but there was a general selection of candidates for admission to all the Basic Agricultural Training Schools. The total number of applications received was 5,013.

(b) (i) 1,788 and (ii) 3,122.

(c) 80.

(d) No.

(e) Knowledge of the regional language is necessary.

Development schemes to Harijan colonies

25 Q.—SRI M. KATTIMUTHU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the number of schools, drinking water wells, roads, latrines, radio sets and reading rooms that were provided to the Harijan colonies under the development schemes in Chinnasalem Firka, Kallakurichi taluk?

A.—The number of schools buildings, drinking water wells, roads, latrines, radio sets and reading rooms that were provided for the Harijan colonies in Chinnasalem firka, Kallakurichi taluk is as follows :—

Number of school buildings—4.

Number of drinking water wells—21.

Number of roads—3.

Number of latrines—Nil.

Number of radio sets—Nil.

Number of reading rooms—Nil.

[29th September 1956]

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE HON. SPEAKER.

(1) MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. SPEAKER : I have to announce to the House the following messages received from the Governor of Madras, dated 28th September 1956 :—

“ In pursuance of Article 207, clause (1), read with Article 199 (1) (d) of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby give my recommendation to the introduction in the Madras Legislative Assembly of the Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Bill 1956, and in pursuance of clause (3) of Article 207, I also recommend to that Assembly the consideration of the said Bill.”

“ In pursuance of Article 207, clause (1), read with Article 199 (1) (d) of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby give my recommendation to the introduction in the Madras Legislative Assembly of the Madras Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1956, and in pursuance of clause (3) of Article 207, I also recommend to that Assembly the consideration of the said Bill.”

“ In pursuance of Article 207, clause (1), read with Article 199 (1) (d) of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby give my recommendation to the introduction in the Madras Legislative Assembly of the Madras Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1956, and in pursuance of clause (3) of Article 207, I also recommend to that Assembly the consideration of the said Bill.”

(2) MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL.

MR. SPEAKER : I have also to announce to the House the following message received from the Hon. Chairman, Legislative Council, dated 28th September 1956 :—

“ In accordance with rule 130 of the Madras Council Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent Bill) 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1956), as passed and agreed to by the Council on the 28th September 1956 without any amendment and signed by me.”

III.—STATEMENT UNDER RULE 40 RE ALLEGED REFUSAL OF LOAN APPLICATIONS IN UDAIYARPALAYAM TALUK, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT.

MR. SPEAKER : I have received notice under rule 40 from Sri K. R. Viswanathan that he desires to call the attention of the Hon. Minister for Revenue to a matter of urgent public importance, viz., refusal of loan applications in Udaiyarpalayam taluk, Tiruchirappalli district.

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN : Sir, I rise to call the attention of the Hon. Minister for Revenue to a matter of urgent public importance, viz., the refusal of loan applications in Udaiyarpalayam taluk, Tiruchirappalli district.

29th September 1956] [Sri K. R. Viswanathan]

About half the number of villages in this taluk come under the ex-zamindari area. Survey work in these taken-over villages has not yet been completed and the poor ryots there are facing great hardships in regard to obtaining Government loans such as takkavi, manure or seed loans. In the year 1952, the Revenue authorities refused to sanction loans to the ryots of the estate villages on the security of their unsurveyed lands, but on representation from more than one Member in this House, the Government were pleased to instruct the Revenue authorities not to insist upon the survey of the lands given as security. Thereupon the ryots were granted loans without difficulty. Now quite recently the Board of Revenue has issued orders to the Collectors to the effect that no loan should be granted to the ryots on the security of unsurveyed lands. Every ryot is expected to get his land surveyed before his application is taken into consideration. As a result of this order, about 400 applications pending in the Taluk office were refused consideration. A poor ryot applying for a loan of about Rs. 500 and below has already got some formalities and difficulties to undergo before the loan is disbursed to him. The additional burden thrown upon him by the orders of the Board of Revenue prevents him from enjoying the benefits conferred on him by the Government. Apart from the money spent by the ryot, the unusual delay and anxiety caused to him in the process of obtaining the loan is intolerable. I, therefore, request that Government be pleased to issue immediate orders to the Board not to insist on the survey of lands at least in the case of loan applications of Rs. 500 and below so that the poor ryots may be enabled to take advantage of the benefits conferred on them by the Government. Thank you, Sir.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, as regards the allegation that loan applications in hundreds had been rejected on the ground that the lands offered as security were unsurveyed, the Collector has reported that out of 247 applications disposed of up to 31st March 1956, only 14 cases had been rejected on the ground alleged. The allegation therefore is not correct.

It has been the practice to accept only surveyed lands as security for takkavi loans as various difficulties would crop up later on if unsurveyed lands are accepted as security. If, unsurveyed lands are, however, offered as security, the applicants are required to get them surveyed at their cost before the loan is granted. The Board has issued certain instructions in its proceedings referred to in the notice regarding the acceptance of unsurveyed lands as security. The Board appears to have instructed the Collectors that, now that the Survey Parties are at work, if lands offered as security have been surveyed by the Survey Parties but the survey has not been finalised and in the interim period before the finalization of the survey, applications are made for the grant of loans on the security of such surveyed lands, it is not necessary to have the lands surveyed again at the cost of the applicants for the purpose of grant of loans just because the formalities under the Survey

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu]

[29th September 1956]

and Boundaries Act have not been completed and that sketches for the fields offered as security might be obtained from the Survey Party concerned and the further formalities under the Survey and Boundaries Act observed by the Revenue Department and the survey finalized, so that the applicants for loans in such cases may get the benefit of not paying the cost of survey excepting the cost of demarcation. It will therefore be seen that Board's Proceedings in question only extended a concession to the ryots in the taken-over villages. The allegation of the hon. Member that a large number of loan applications had been rejected after the issue of the Board's Proceedings cannot therefore be correct. It is reported that at present survey has been completed in 23 villages out of 108 taken over in Udaiyarpalayam taluk. These 23 villages will be getting the concession referred to.

The question of relaxing the rules and permitting the acceptance of unsurveyed lands as security on the analogy of the procedure followed in the cyclone-affected areas is also separately under consideration.

IV.—EXPUNCTION OF SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN'S REMARKS ABOUT KATTA BOMMAN.

MR. SPEAKER : I have received a letter signed by seven hon. Members of this House requesting me to call upon the hon. Member for Pudukkottai to withdraw certain words used by him regarding Katta Bomman. I cannot direct the hon. Member for Pudukkottai to withdraw what he said under rule 227 of the Madras Assembly Rules. I can only order the expunction of those words which are regarded as offensive from the official report of the proceedings of this House, if they are defamatory, indecent, unparliamentary or undignified.

On the 26th September a question was put by an hon. Member as to whether the Government have made representations to the Union Government for the construction of an air base in Ramana-thapuram district in the name of Katta Bomman, the idea being that his name as a great national hero should be perpetuated. The hon. Member for Pudukkottai in a supplementary question used words which were calculated to characterise Katta Bomman as a disreputable person, but he was careful to mention that he was stating it on reliable information. The words used in themselves may not be regarded as unparliamentary, but the question is whether in the context in which they were used they were unparliamentary. There is no doubt that Katta Bomman is esteemed as a great hero by a large section of the people of this State. That the sentiments and feelings, the pride and the patriotism of some of the members have been stirred is clear from the letter that I have received. It may be that the hon. Member for Pudukkottai could with impunity use these expression in a public platform or in the press, but the question is whether they could be regarded as unparliamentary in

29th September 1956]

[Mr. Speaker]

this House. It is essential that in Parliament every effort should be made to respect the feelings and sentiments or even the provincial patriotism of the Members of the House or a section thereof and that nothing should be said which would wound their feelings and sentiments. Strong words are used and are allowed to be used in Parliament to indicate political differences, ideologies and loyalties. Nevertheless the healthy convention of not referring to historical personalities in terms which may create emotional excitement in the minds of a group of the Members of the House or injure their sense of pride and patriotism should be developed with fostering care. Mutual respect for the feelings and sentiments of the Members of the House, mutual courtesies in expression and behaviour and a spirit of comradeship are some of the basic requisites for the working of a parliamentary institution. For, after all, parliamentary rules, practices and conventions exist to facilitate the transaction of business in an atmosphere of friendliness and to promote co-operation and harmony. The philosophy of parliamentary law is constructive.

I am sure the hon. Member for Pudukkottai never intended to say that Katta Bomman was a person of disreputable character but only wanted the house to look into the other side of the picture. I am conscious however that several Members of the House feel aggrieved at the use of those words in reference to Katta Bomman. Words, phrases and expressions which are calculated to lower the reputation or the honour of historical personalities and which are likely to wound the sentiments and susceptibilities of some at least of the Members of the House will be regarded as unparliamentary. The words used by the hon. Member for Pudukkottai are likely to provoke controversies and ill-feelings among some of the Members. As it is the duty of the Chair to prevent it, I have directed the words used by the hon. Member for Pudukkottai against Katta Bomman to be expunged from the official report of the proceedings of the House as being offensive and unparliamentary and all consequential alterations made in such report.

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while bowing to your directions, since it has no personal connection with me because I have not been called upon to withdraw what I said, may I know whether I will be permitted to have my say about what was really at the back of my mind?

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that you had absolutely no malice and no intention to generate any ill-feeling among the Members and that you only wanted the other side of the picture to be placed before the House. All that has been stated. But, for the reasons that I have given in my statement, I do not think it is necessary nor is it proper to have a discussion on this matter after I have given my ruling and directed the expunction of those words.

We now pass on to the next item on the agenda.

[29th September 1956]

V.—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ASSURANCES.

SRI C. KANDASAMY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the Third Report of the Committee on Assurances.

VI.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 1956.

10-20 a.m. THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1956 and move—

“ That the Bill be taken into consideration.”

The various demands arising out of the supplementary grants have already been moved and have been voted upon. Therefore I do not feel there is any necessity for me to make any speech in introducing this Bill. If hon. Members raise any points during the consideration of the Bill, I shall certainly answer them in my reply.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved—

“ That the Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1956, be taken into consideration.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Mr. Speaker, Sir, now that we are in the Second Five-Year Plan period I am sure that more supplementary grants for greater amounts are likely to come up before us. We have had the experience of the working of the First Five-Year Plan. It has been the endeavour of the State as well as the Union Governments to put through the plan in the limited period. The plan according to our resources can be said to be ambitious. It is therefore but proper that while supplementary demands are discussed we also discuss how best we can spend the amounts granted, properly and expeditiously. In this connection it has been the experience that due to bottle-necks in the various departments and checks and counter-checks and examination and re-examination, of designing and execution being put in charge of different departments, delays have occurred and many schemes at the lower level and also at the higher level have been delayed, or could not be executed in time. The important consideration now is how to get things done expeditiously. The Government of India thought it fit to get expert advice as to how to minimise delays and expedite things if necessary by giving more powers where necessary to some departments and officers. I am referring to the report of Mr. Appleby which has almost created a sensation in the administrative circles. I do not want to go in greater detail about it. I am sure the Central Government must be obtaining the views of the State Governments because it is the intention of both the Governments to make administration fool-proof and at the same time expedite matters. This question was discussed, though not in

29th September 1956]

[Sri M. Narayana Kurup]

detail, in committees, especially in the Estimates Committee. I am sure that our State and more especially our Hon. Minister for Finance would look into the question and see whether any of the criticisms offered by the expert is correct, and whether by any modification of the existing practice such as audit or departmental checks, the administration could be made to move speedily in view of the importance of the implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan. We have been feeling that at lower levels even small schemes could not be got through due to various difficulties, such as sanctioning, drawing of money and all these things. It has been put forth on the floor of this House and the Government had also considered it sympathetically that within the existing rules and regulations wider powers should be given to departmental officials. Of course it is a fundamental and all-India question affecting all States. While we are on our way in executing the Second Five-Year Plan expeditiously and effectively, it is but proper that we consider the report of the expert based on the experience of our departmental officials and make changes wherever necessary in our administration at as early a date as possible.

* **SRI C. KANDASAMY :** கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த மசோதா வின் மீது நான் சில விஷயங்களைக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். குறிப்பாக இந்தச் சட்டசபையில் பல முறைகளில் உணவுப்பொருள்களின் விலைவாசி ஏறிக்கொண்டே போவதைத் தடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக கேட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். இருப்பினும் கூட சர்க்கார் எவ்விதமான நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்றும் தெரியவில்லை. பிரதான உணவுப் பொருள்களின் விலையும் விஷம்போல ஏறிக்கொண்டே இருக்கிறது. எவ்வளவோ நடவடிக்கைகளை நாங்களும் எடுக்கிறோம் என்று அவர்கள் சொன்னால் சரியான முறையில் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படாததின் காரணமாகத் தான் பலன் எதுவும் தெரியவில்லை என்று சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இன்றைக்கு ஒரு கலம் நெல் ஒன்பது ரூபாயிலிருந்து ஒன்பதரை ரூபாய் வரையில் விற்கிறது. குறுவை அறுவடை ஆனபிற்பாடும்கூட விலை இறங்கவில்லை. இதற்கு அடிப்பலையான கோளாறு என்ன என்பதை கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். இன்றைக்கு சாதாரண நடுத்தர குடும்பம் ஒன்று மாதத் தேவைக்கு 50 படி அரிசி வாங்குகிறது என்றால் முன்பு இருந்ததைவிட இப்பொழுது 15 ரூபாய் அரிசிக்கூட அதிகம் செலவழிக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே இது மிகவும் முக்கியமான பிரச்சனை. இதில் சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப் போகிறார்கள், என்பதை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் அறிவிக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். ஏற்கெனவே இருந்த விலைவாசிக்கும் இந்த வருஷத்தில் இருக்கும் விலைவாசிக்கும் உள்ள வித்தியாசத்தின் காரணத்தை கண்டுபிடிப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் முயற்சி செய்ய வேண்டும். கட்டுப்பாடு என்று சொல்லும் பொழுது, ரேஷன், கண்ட்ரோல் இவைகளைப்பற்றியே பேசுவதில் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. எந்த அளவுக்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தால் விலைவாசி ஓரளவுக்கு கீழே இறங்கும் என்பதைப் பற்றி அரசாங்கம் பொறுப்பு எடுத்துக் கொண்டு யோசனை செய்ய வேண்டும். ஓரளவுக்கு விலையை கட்டுப்பாடு செய்வதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்வது அல்லது மறைத்து வைத்திருப்பவர்களிடமிருந்து பொருள்களை எடுப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய அதிகாரத்தை தேடுகொள்ளுவது போன்ற திட்டவட்டமான நடவடிக்கைகளை அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று நான் விரும்புகிறேன். லக்ஷக்கணக்கான மக்கள் வாங்கிச்சாப்பிடும் பொருள்களின் அகாத விலை ஏற்றத்தைத் தடுக்க வேண்டிய எல்லா முயற்சிகளையும் சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். கடனுக்காக பாங்குகளில் முடங்கிவிடும் சரக்குகள், வியாபாரிகளின் பதுக்கள் நடவடிக்கைகள், மற்றும் நடைமுறையில் இருக்கக்கூடிய விஷயங்கள் இவைகளையெல்லாம் கணக்கில் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். தஞ்சையில் 100 மூட்டைகளுக்கு ஐந்து

10-26
a.m.

[Sri C. Kandasamy]

[29th September 1956]

மூட்டைகள் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று ஒப்பந்தம் செய்து கொண்டிருப்பதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். 100 மூட்டைகளில் ஐந்து மூட்டைகள் குறைந்த விலைக்கு விற்கப்பட்டுவிட்டால், அதனால் விலைவாசி கணிசமான அளவுக்கு குறையப் போவதில்லை. திட்டவாட்டமாக விலைவாசிகள் குறைவதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகள் தேவை. பாங்குகளில் நெல் மூட்டைகளை வைத்து கடன் வாங்குகிறார்கள் நெல் வியாபாரிகள். இதை ஓரளவுக்குக் கட்டுப்படுத்தவேண்டும். பாங்குகளில் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் நெல் மூட்டைகள் சென்ற வருஷத்தைவிட இந்த வருஷம் பெரிய அளவுக்கு அதிகரித்திருக்கிறது என்று நான் சொன்னேன். தடவை பேசியபோதே சொன்னேன். இருக்கிற ரீதியில் பாங்குகளில் வைக்கப்படும் நெல் மூட்டைகளின் அளவை ஓரளவுக்கு கட்டுப்படுத்துவதின் மூலமும், இன்னும் அம்மாதிரி சற்று தீவிரமான நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுப்பதின் மூலமும் விலைவாசி ஏற்றத்தை குறைப்பதற்கு தக்க ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கூறிக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய உரையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

10-31
a.m.

SRI S. VADIVELU : கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, விலைவாசி ஏற்றத்தால் பெரிய அளவுக்கு மக்களின் வாங்குதல் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சாகுபடியாளர்களும், சிறு நிலச்சுவாந்தாரர்களும், குத்தகைக்காரர்களும் சாகுபடி நடத்துவதற்காக ரூ. 22, 23-க்கு நெல் வாங்குகிறார்கள். வைகாசி, ஆசி, ஆடி, ஆவணி மாதங்கள் வரையில் தங்களுடைய சாகுபடியை நடத்துகிறார்கள். அறுவடை சமயத்தில் நெல் விலை ரூ. 10, 12-க்கு வந்து விடுகிறது. இம்மாதிரி சாதாரண சாகுபடியாளர்கள், சிறிய மிராசதார்கள் வாங்குதல் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறது. ரூ. 2,000-க்கு வாங்கி சாகுபடி செய்துவிட்டு ரூ. 1,000-க்கு அறுவடை காலத்தில் விற்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இம்மாதிரி அவர்களுக்கு வருஷா வருஷம் நஷ்டம் ஏற்படுகிறது. எந்த விலைக்கு நெல் பிடிக்க வேண்டும், எந்த விலைக்கு விற்கவேண்டும் என்று சர்க்கார் திட்டவாட்டமாக நிர்ணயிப்பதன் மூலம் தான், பெரும் பகுதி மக்களாகிய ஏழை குடியானவர்கள், சாகுபடியாளர்கள், சிறு மிராசதார்கள், இவர்களின் வாங்குதல் பாதிக்கப்படாமல் இருக்கும்.

சாதாரண வசூல்களைக்காண சிறு உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் தங்களுக்கு குறைந்தபட்ச சம்பளம் போதாது என்று போராடிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். பட்டணம் படி அரிசி ரூ. 0-15-0, ரூ. 1-0-0 விற்குல் அவர்கள் எப்படி தங்கள் குடும்பத்தை நடத்துவது? முன்பு நல்லெண்ணெய் சேர் ஏழு அணுவாக விற்பது, இப்பொழுது 12 அணுவாக விற்கிறது. முன்பு ஏழு அணுவாக விற்ப மிளகாய் இப்பொழுது ரூ. 0-12-0 விற்கிறது. முன்பு ரூ. 1-6-0 விற்ப வேஷ்டி இப்பொழுது ரூ. 2-6-0 விற்கிறது. பம்படி விலைவாசிகள் ஏறிக்கொண்டு போனால், சாதாரண ரூ. 30, 35 சம்பளம் வாங்கக்கூடிய சிறு உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் எப்படி வாங்குகையை நடத்த முடியும்? பெரு நிலச்சொந்தக்காரர்களும், வியாபார சூதாடிகளும் இதற்கு ஓரளவு பொறுப்பாளிகள். சிறு நிலச் சொந்தக்காரர்கள் பெரு மிராசதார்களிடம் ரூ. 10 விலைக்கு நெல்லை விற்கும் தங்கள் கட்டின அடைக்க வேண்டிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்படிக்கிடக்கும் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான மூட்டைகளை பெருநிலச் சுவாந்தார்கள் ஏராளமான லாபத்துக்கு விற்கக்கூடிய சூழ்நிலை சிருஷ்டிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் அவர்கள் ஓர் அறிக்கையில் குறிப்பிடுகிறார் “நல்லெண்ணெய் படைத்த வியாபாரிகளே, நிலச்சுவாந்தாரர்களே, பெரும்பகுதி மக்களுடைய நலனைக் கருதி நெல்லை குறைந்த விலைக்கு விற்க முன்வர வேண்டும்”. இம்மாதிரி கலெக்டர் கெஞ்சிக் கேட்க கேட்க, விலை ஏறிக் கொண்டே போகிறதே தவிர, குறைந்தபாடில்ல. சர்க்கார் இவ்வளவு விலைக்கு மேல் விற்கக்கூடாது, அதற்கு மேல் விற்பது நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படும் என்று, எச்சரிக்கை செய்தால்தான் நிலைமை சீர்படும். வந்த மாட்டையும் கட்டுவதில்லை, போன மாட்டையும் தேடுவதில்லை என்ற கொள்கையை சர்க்கார் அனுஷ்டித்தால் வியாபார சூதாடிகளும் பெரு நிலச் சுவாந்தாரர்களும் பணியமாட்டார்கள். நாட்டில் பெரும்பகுதி மக்களுடைய வாங்குகையை கணக்கில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு சர்க்கார் இது விஷயத்தில் தீவிரமாக நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

29th September 1956]

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, 10-34
a.m. though the Education Demand does not come under the Appropriation Bill, it has got a bearing on other subjects also. Therefore I take this opportunity—being the last day of this sitting—to invite the attention of the Hon. Leader of the House to a very important matter. Recently on the basis of a Government Order the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, has issued instructions to the District Educational Officers that they will have to bear in mind that the pupil-teacher ratio has to be increased from 20 to 30 in the case of pupils, in view of the fact that the Legislature Committee on White Paper on Education is considering the whole matter. Consequently, some 4,000 teachers are going to be thrown away from the schools in Malabar. Sir, this matter has been represented to the Government by the Teachers' Union and I myself represented them. Even yesterday I got a letter from the President of the Malabar Teachers' Union that applications for the bifurcation of classes on the old basis are pending with the Educational Officers. They are pending because of the instructions of the Director of Public Instruction. Before the receipt of these instructions, bifurcation orders have been issued to many schools but unfortunately they have not been issued to some schools as this order has come in the meanwhile. In view of the fact that 4,000 teachers will be thrown out of employment and in view of the reorganization of the State, I request the Hon. Minister for Education to suspend the order for the time being.

* **SRI P. SELVARAJ:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, my object in speaking on this occasion is to refer to some difficulties experienced by the villagers in getting loans from the Government. As far as my constituency is concerned, all the lands were under the zamindars before the Government took over them. Consequently, the lands have not been surveyed. When people apply for loans to purchase bulls, the Government insist that their lands must be mortgaged as a security, and the lands should be surveyed. Unfortunately the survey and settlement work is just proceeding and it has not been completed. In this connection, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that even during the zamindari regime, the lands were surveyed and survey numbers were given. Therefore, the Government should not insist on the lands being surveyed again by the Government surveyor. Also they should not insist on furnishing a security four times the value of the amount applied for loan as in that case they will have to mortgage a large piece of land which has to be surveyed. Roughly on an average the survey cost and other incidental expenses would come to about Rs. 50. Therefore, in order to obviate this difficulty, the Government should pass an order that in the case of lands taken over by the Government from the zamindars, it would be enough if they give sufficient security for their loans.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to another matter, viz., Local Development Works.

[29th September 1956

SRI R. KRISHNAN: മിസ്റ്റർ സ്പീക്കർ, സർ, നിങ്ങളുടെ ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് സാധനങ്ങൾ

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI : கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த உபமான்ய சம்பந்தமான பட்ஜெட் விவாதத்திலே கடைசி நேரத்தில் போன மாதத்திற்குப் பிறகு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கக் கூடிய உணவு பிரச்சனை நிலைமையை விவாதிக்க எண்ணுகிறேன். சென்ற மாதத்தில் இதே பிரச்சனை விவாதத்திற்கு வந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்திலே சென்னை சர்க்காரும் சரி, இந்திய சர்க்காரும் சரி

29th September 1956] [Sri P. Ramamurthi]

பலவகைப்பட்ட நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருப்பதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். இரண்டாவதாக, “கீக்கிரத்திலே குறுவை நெல் அறுவடையாகப்போகிறது. அப்பொழுது விலைவாசி இறங்கும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறோம்” என்று கனம் ஸ்ரீ பக்தவத்சலம் அன்று கூறினர். குறுவை அறுவடை தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலே கட்டந்த எட்டு நாட்களாக நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. சட்ட சபைக் கூட்டம் ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கு முன்னாலேயே தஞ்சையில் குறுவை அறுவடை ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டுவிட்டது. குறுவை அறுவடை ஆன உடனேயே விலைவாசிகள் கீழே இறங்கும் என்று ஒரு நிலைமைக்கு மாறாக, இன்று குறுவை தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் மூட்டை ரூ. 18-ஆக விற்கிறது. உண்டியாக களத்தில் வாங்கக்கூடிய விலை இது. பழைய சம்பா நெல், குறுவை அறுவடைக்கு முன்னால் ரூ. 19 விற்பது. இன்றைக்கு குற்றாலத்தில் ரூ. 21-க்கு விற்கிறது. குறுவை அறுவடை ஆன உடனேயே விலைவாசி கீழே இறங்கி விடுமென்று கனம் ஸ்ரீ பக்தவத்சலம் எதிர்பார்த்தது நடை முறைக்கு ஒவ்வாமல் இருக்கக்கூடிய விஷயம், எதார்த்தத்துக்கு முற்றிலும் மாறான விஷயம்.

கனம் ஸ்ரீ பக்தவத்சலம் இம்மாதிரி கூறிய இரண்டு நாட்கள் கழித்து கனம் ஸ்ரீ ஜெயின் பார்லிமெண்டில் இதே சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் கூறியிருக்கிறார்.

“Sri A. P. Jain, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, in his statement before the Parliament has stated five reasons for price rise which started during the second half of 1955 and persisted even after the rice harvest in January-February 1956 in the South, although a production of rice this year had been one million tons greater than that of last year. The reasons were: short production of Kharif coarse grains this year which led to greater pressure on wheat and rice; speculative activities of the trade; hoarding of stocks by traders and producers; inflationary tendencies caused by deficit financing; and failure of rice crop in East Pakistan and consequent pressure on supplies in the border States of Assam, West Bengal and Tripura.”

ஆறு மாதங்களுக்குப் பிறகு இம்மாதிரி ஒப்புக்கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. விலைவாசி ஏற்றத்திற்கு முக்கியமான காரணங்களை விவரிக்கக் கூடிய கால கட்டத்திலே ஸ்ரீ ஜெயின் ஜனவரி, பிப்ரவரி மாதத்திலே தென் இந்தியாவில் சம்பா அறுவடையான பிறகு வழக்கமாக இரண்டு மூன்று மாதங்களுக்கு விலைவாசி குறைந்திருக்கும். ஆனால், வழக்கத்திற்கு மாறாக சம்பா அறுவடையான பிறகு கூட போன ஜனவரி, பிப்ரவரி மாதத்திற்குப் பிறகு விலைவாசி ஏறிக் கொண்டே போயிருக்கிறது என்று கூறியிருக்கிறார். அரிசி உற்பத்தி 10 லட்சம் டன் அதிகரித்தும் கூட விலைவாசி இறங்கவில்லை. நூல் விலை அதிகரிப்பை தடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொன்ன பொழுது முந்தானை கனம் ஸ்ரீ பக்தவத்சலம் உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கினால் விலைவாசி தானாகவே இறங்கிவிடுமென்ற தாரக மந்திரத்தையே சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். அந்தத் தாரக மந்திரத்தை ஒதுவதைத் தவிர அவரிடம் சொல்லுவதற்கு எந்த விஷயமும் இல்லை. பத்து லட்சம் டன் அரிசி உற்பத்தி அதிகரித்திருந்த போதிலும் விலைவாசி ஏறிக்கொண்டே போகிறது.

உற்பத்தியை அதிகரிக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருக்கும் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில், பொருள்களின் விலை அதிகரித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருக்கும் கால கட்டத்தில் விலைவாசிகள் ஏறிக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. ஏன் என்று கேட்டால் அதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன என்பதை அவர்கள் எடுத்துச் சொல்லும் போது குறிப்பாக ஒன்றைச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள்.

Speculative activities of trade, hoarding by traders and producers, inflationary tendencies caused by deficit financing.

10-47
a.m.

[Sri P. Ramamurthi]

[29th September 1956]

விலைவாசிகளை தடுப்பதற்கு மூன்று காரணங்களைக் கூறினார்கள். ஆகஸ்டு மாதம் 14-ம் தேதி பார்லிமெண்டில் இதைப்பற்றி பேசும்போது மத்திய அரசாங்க மந்திரி இதை ஏற்றுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார். அதாவது இன்றைக்கு சர்க்குடன் பதுக்கி வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது. ஆனால் பார்லிமெண்ட் அங்கத்தினர்களும் மத்திய அரசாங்க மந்திரிகளும் ஒவ்வொரு சந்தர்ப்பத்திலும் ஒவ்வொரு மாதிரியாக பேசிக் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அதைப்போலவே நமது ராஜ்ய மந்திரிகளும் இவ்விதமே ஒவ்வொரு சந்தர்ப்பங்களிலும் ஒவ்வொருவிதமாக பேசிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இப்படிப் பேசுவது மத்திய அரசாங்க மந்திரிகளுடைய உரிமை மட்டுமல்ல தங்களுடைய உரிமையும் தான் என்று நமது மந்திரிகளும் பேசி வருகிறார்கள். கடைசியாகப் பார்க்கப்போனால் மூன்று காரணங்கள் தான் இன்றைய விலைவாசியை தடுப்பதற்கு இருக்கின்றன என்று சொல்லிய பிறகு அதை அவர்கள் மறுக்கவில்லை. அதன் பிறகு என்ன நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்பட்டது என்பதை மட்டும் கேட்க ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். போன மாதத்தில் பேசும்போது கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களை நான் ஒரு வார்த்தை கேட்டேன். சர்க்குடன் பதுக்கி வைக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதைக் கண்டுபிடிப்பது என்பது பிரமாதம் இல்லை. அவர்கள் பாங்குகளில் தான் இருக்கும். அந்த சர்க்குகளின் பேரில் தான் பாங்குகள் அட்வான்ஸ் பண்ணியிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய கணக்குகள் எடுத்துப் பார்த்தால் நன்றாக தெரிந்து கொள்ளலாம் என்று சொன்னேன். யாரிடத்தில் அதிகப்படியான ஸ்டாக் இருக்கிறது என்பது தெரியும். அதன் மேல் நாம் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளலாம். அந்த சர்க்குகளின் நியாய விலை என்ன, அதற்கு வரியும் எவ்வளவு வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள், அப்படி பாங்கு பணத்திற்கு வட்டி என்ன என்பதையெல்லாம் தெரிந்து கொண்டு அந்தச் சர்க்கை அப்படியே அரசாங்கம் வாங்கிக் கொள்ளலாம். இதைச் சொன்னால் அவர்கள் என்ன சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்றால்

We do not believe in the use of the big stick.

அதனால் அந்த சர்க்குகளை நியாய விலை கொடுத்து வாங்கி விலைவாசியைக் கட்டுப் படுத்தலாம். நான் ஒரு மாதத்திற்கு முன்னதாக கேட்டதற்கு அதாவது விலைவாசிகளை கட்டுப்படுத்துவதற்கு என்ன நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப் போகிறார்கள் என்று கேட்டதற்கு 'போசிக்கிறோம்' என்று சொன்னார்கள். அதற்குப் பிறகு சுமார் ஒன்று அல்லது ஒன்றரை மாதங்களாகிவிட்டன. குறுவை அறுவடை கூட ஆரம்பமாகிவிட்டது. ஆனால் இன்னும் விலைவாசிகள் குறையவில்லை. விலைவாசிகள் இறங்க வேண்டிய சமயத்தில் கூட இறங்கவில்லை என்றால் அதில் ஏதோ காரணம் இருக்கிறது என்பதை தெரிந்து கொள்ள வேண்டும். ஆனால் குறுவை சாகுபடி ஆரம்பமான பிறகு சுமார் இரண்டு ரூபாய்கள் குறைந்திருக்கிறது. எந்த அளவில் குறைய வேண்டுமோ அந்த அளவில் குறைய வில்லை. ரூபாய் 20 என்று விற்பனை நெல் இப்பொழுது ரூ. 18-க்குக் குறைந்திருக்கிறது. ஆனால் மற்ற நெல்லின் விலை ஏறிக்கொண்டுதான் இருக்கிறது.

இந்த தகவலை நான் மட்டும் கொடுக்க வில்லை. சர்க்காருடைய கணக்கில் எனக்கு நம்பிக்கை இல்லை. 'ஹிந்து' பத்திரிகையைப் பார்த்தால் இதன் விவரம் தெரியும். அதில் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட விவரம் தான் சரியான கணக்கு. ஏனென்றால் அவர்கள் தான் அன்றாடம் மார்க்கெட்டிற்குச் சென்று விலைவாசிகளை தெரிந்து கொண்டு விளம்பரப்படுத்துகிறார்கள். அதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு தான் வியாபாரிகள் தங்களுடைய வியாபாரத்தை நடத்த வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அதனால் அதில் குறிப்பிட்ட விலைகள் சரி என்று சொல்லுகிறேன். அந்தப் பத்திரிகையின்படி ஆகஸ்ட் மாதம் சென்னை நகரில் அரிசியின் விலை ரூ. 40-ஆக இருந்தது. செப்டம்பர் மாதம் 10-ம் தேதி அதன் விலை ரூ. 40-8-0. செப்டம்பர் மாதம் 22-ம் தேதி அதன் விலை ரூ. 43. இது ஹிந்து பத்திரிகையில் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட விலை. ஆகவே ஒரு மாதத்தில் அரிசியின் விலை சென்னை நகரில் மட்டும் மூன்று ரூபாய் உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. ஆனால் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு கலெக்டர் கொடுத்திருக்கும் ரிப்போர்ட்டில் இம்மாதிரி இருக்காது. சர்க்காருக்கு கலெக்டர் கொடுக்கும் ரிப்போர்ட் வேறு விதமாக இருக்கும்.

29th September 1956]

[Sri P. Ramamurthi]

கலெக்டர் ரிப்போர்ட்டை வைத்துக் கொண்டு நாம் ஒன்றும் செய்ய முடியாது. இந்த விஷயங்களில் பத்திரிகைகளின் ரிப்போர்ட்டு தான் முக்கியம். ஏனென்றால் அதை வைத்துக்கொண்டுதான் வியாபாரிகள் தங்களுடைய வியாபாரத்தை நடத்த வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. வியாபாரிகளுக்கு மார்க்கெட் கொடுஷன் அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது.

ஆனால் நாட்டின் நிலைமையைப் பார்த்தால் குருவை அறுவடை காலத்தில் நெல்லின் விலை குறைவதற்கு பதில் ஏறிக் கொண்டு தான் இருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமையில் தான் விலைவாசிகள் இன்னும் எந்த அளவுக்கு உயரும் என்று சொல்ல முடியாது. இதை அரசாங்கம் கொஞ்சம் சிந்தனை செய்து பார்க்கவேண்டும். நாம் இப்பொழுது ரொம்பவும் ஆபத்தான நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறோம். சர்க்காரும் மிகப்பெரிய ஆபத்தான நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறோம் என்று சர்க்கார் சொல்லிக் கொண்டே வந்தால் மட்டும் போதாது. நியாய விலைக்கடைகள் திறப்பதின் மூலம் இதை சமாளித்து விடுவது என்பதும் முடியாது. சுமார் இரண்டு சதவிகிதம் அல்லது மூன்று சதவிகிதம் விலை வரையை குறைத்து விட்டோம் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருந்தால் மட்டும் போதாது. அதனால் சர்க்கார் இன்றைய தினம் அதற்குத் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துத்தான் ஆக வேண்டும்.

இப்பொழுது குறுவை அதிகப்படியான உற்பத்தியாகியிருக்கிறது. இதை பயன்படுத்திக்கொண்டு நாம் அதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக் கொண்டாக வேண்டும். சிறு நிலக்காரர்கள் என்று சொல்லக்கூடியவர்களான இரண்டு வேலி நிலம் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கக் கூடியவர்களை நாம் விலக்கி விடலாம். அவர்கள் விலக்கிவிட்டு பெரிய நிலப் பிரபுக்களை மட்டும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். அவர்களிடமுள்ள அதிகப்படியான நெல்லை சர்க்கார் இப்பொழுது எடுத்துக்கொள்ள நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் அதற்குள் வியாபாரிகள் அந்த நெல்லை எடுத்துச் சென்று விடுவார்கள். பிறகு இதே நிலைமைதான் ஏற்படுவிரும். அப்படி வியாபாரிகள் நெல்லை எடுத்துப் போவதற்கு முன்னதாகவே சர்க்கார் அதை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு நியாய விலைக்கு ஏமைகளுக்கு விற்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். அப்படி செய்தால்தான் இன்றைக்கு விலைவாசிகளை கட்டுப்படுத்த முடியும். இல்லாவிட்டால் கட்டுப்படுத்த முடியவே முடியாது. வியாபாரிகளை வாங்கும்படியாக விட்டுவிட்டால் இதப் பிரச்சினையை பின்னடி சமாளிக்கவே முடியாது. இதற்கு உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கை எடுக்காமல் போனால் அதற்குப் பின்னால் பெரிய கொள்ளை போய்விடும். அதன் பிறகு நாம் எடுக்கும் நடவடிக்கைகள் பிரயோசனம் இல்லாமல் போய்விடும். இதை நான் இப்பொழுதே எச்சரிக்கை செய்கிறேன். இப்படிப்பட்ட எச்சரிக்கையை நான் ஏற்கெனவே இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டு நகல் திட்டத்தைப்பற்றி பேசும்போது விடுத்திருக்கிறேன். இப்படிப்பட்ட விலைவாசி ஏற்றம் ஏற்படும் என்று அன்றே நான் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். அதைப் போலவே இப்பொழுது ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் நிலைமையை சமாளிக்க இப்பொழுதே நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறேன். அன்று இதைப்பற்றி சொன்னபோது கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் பதில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். அதாவது

“The Government are considering measures for arresting inflationary pressure.”

இவ்விதம் ஏப்ரல் மாதத்தில் கூறினார். இப்பொழுது அப்படிச் சொல்லி ஆறு மாதங்களாகின்றன. ஆனால் ஏதாகிலும் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களா என்று பார்த்தால் விலைவாசிகள் ஏறிக் கொண்டு தான் இருக்கிறது. நியாய விலைக்கடைகளை மட்டும் சில இடங்களில் திறந்து வைத்துவிட்டால் ஜனங்களை திருப்தி பண்ணிவிட்டமுடியாது. மானிடரி பாலிலி எதை அனுஷ்டித்தாலும் சரி உடனடியாக இன்றைக்கு உற்பத்தியாகும் நெல்லை சர்க்கார் கொள்முதல் செய்வதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். சிறு நிலக்காரர்களை விட்டு விட்டு பெரிய நிலப்

[Sri P. Ramamurthi]

[29th September 1956]

பிரடிக்கவிட்டுமுள்ள உபரி நெல்லை இப்பொழுதே எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அப்படி கொள்முதல் செய்யாமல் போனால் நெல் ஒரே இடத்தில் குவிந்து போய் பிறகு விலைவாசி இன்னும் அதிகப்படியாக ஏறிக்கொண்டு தான் போகும். அதன் பிறகு தலைகீழ் நின்றாலும் அதை தடுக்கமுடியாது. அப்படிப்பட்ட நிலைமைக்கு விட்டுவிடக்கூடாது என்று இப்பொழுதே சர்க்காரை எச்சரிக்கை செய்கிறேன். அப்படி கொள்முதல் செய்து நெல்லை ஒரு நியாய விலைக்கு விற்புல்தான் விலைவாசி குறைவதற்கு வழி ஏற்படும். இப்படிச் செய்யாவிட்டால் பின்னாடி பெரிய ஆபத்து வரப் போகிறது என்பதை இப்பொழுதே எச்சரிக்கை செய்து விட்டு முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and other hon. Members have naturally expressed concern over the price trends prevailing in our country and particularly in our State. I do agree that this rise in the prices, particularly of foodgrains, is causing great concern to the people and necessarily to the Government also. Now, what we have to consider is what are the proper methods to arrest this rise in prices. Certain remedies have been suggested by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and by Members belonging to his Party. He seems to think that if only we are able to purchase at least a major portion of the paddy available in the market during the *kuruvai* harvest, we will be able to arrest this rising trend. The basic problem that we have to consider is that there are not sufficient quantities of rice or other foodgrains available in the market. It is only these scarcity conditions that create an atmosphere wherein this rise in prices takes place and if that quantity, which is not sufficient to meet the needs of the people, is cornered by the Government and then sold to the people, even then we will not be meeting the food deficit in the State as a whole. Therefore what we have now got to do is to estimate the quantity of foodgrains available by internal production in the State, the quantity required to meet the needs of the people particularly in the present context when the people have a little more purchasing power than at any time before, work out the deficit and attempt to make up the deficit somehow or other. Any measure which we may take other than the making up of this deficit may only aggravate the situation. It is only from that point of view that the Government are trying to meet not only the problem of rise in the price of foodgrains but also the basic problem of meeting the deficit in the food sector. We have been obtaining rice from the Government of India stocks and making it available to the people. If to-day the prices have not come down as expected, my own view is that it is because we have not pushed into the market sufficient foodgrains to make up this deficit. If the Government corner or take away the stock in the hands of private merchants which is now available for distribution to the people and the Government distribute it themselves, to that extent the Government will have to increase the quantity for sale through fair price shops. Instead of taking over that stock, if we get sufficient quantity to make up the deficit and make it available to the people at a reasonable price through fair price shops, I feel that it is bound to bring down the price. Now the only course available to us is to see

29th September 1956]

[Sri C. Subramaniam]

that we get sufficient quantity from the Government of India, from external sources rather than tap the internal sources which are already in deficit to meet the food requirements of the people. We have to see that the internal sources are not depleted and that the deficit is made up tapping foodgrains available from external sources, it may be either from other States or from other countries. We have taken certain measures for making available to the people larger quantities of foodgrains and for bringing down the price, and I would like to place them before this House.

From March 1956 onwards, the price of foodgrains began to rise and in order to bring down and stabilise the price, the Government in consultation with the Government of India evolved a scheme under which rice supplied by the Government of India from the Central godowns in the State was being sold to the public at controlled rates through co-operative organisations and others selected for that purpose. As a matter of fact, this step did stabilise the price to a certain extent. Rice sold through co-operative organisations was being supplied at Rs. 16 per maund, and the retail price was fixed at Re. 0-11-6 to Re. 0-12-0 per Madras measure and this scheme is still being continued. Under this scheme, supply is being made in Madras City, Coimbatore Town, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Malabar, South Kanara, the Nilgiris, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Tanjore and in certain towns in North Arcot district. Besides this, adequate number of retailers is being selected in all the districts for selling Burma raw rice which also is being issued by the Government of India at Rs. 16 per maund. Stocks are being issued to the retailers from 60 to 120 maunds at a time from the nearest godown of the Government of India and the retailers are required to sell the rice at the retail price fixed by the Collectors. In addition to this, bulk supplies of raw rice are being given to institutions, factories, establishments, hostels and hotels in Madras City. Some bulk supplies of raw rice are also being given to factories, establishments, etc., in Malabar. The question of giving some bulk supplies in other districts including hotels in Malabar is under the consideration of the Government now. Apart from this, in Tanjore district fair price depots are opened in the six municipal towns of Tanjore, Nagapattinam, Kumbakonam, Mannargudi, Mayuram and Tiruvarur, with the aid of stocks offered by merchants, mirasdars and millers and the rice was being issued at Re. 0-11-6 to Re. 0-11-9 per Madras measure. Similar shops have been opened in Tiruchirappalli municipal area also. As the stocks offered by the merchants, millers and mirasdars are running short, arrangements are being made to supply Government stocks of boiled rice for sale through these shops. In South Arcot district, two shops have been opened in Cuddalore with the aid of stocks offered by mirasdars, millers and merchants. Voluntary fair price shops have been opened by the merchants themselves and they are selling their own stock at a price corresponding to the Government controlled rate of Re. 0-11-6 to Re. 0-12-0 per Madras measure in Coimbatore, Madurai, North Arcot and Ramanathapuram districts.

[Sri C. Subramaniam]

[29th September 1956]

These are the various steps which are being taken now and the other factor which we have to consider is whether we would be able to get increased supplies from the Central Government stocks. The Government of India have assured us that sufficient quantity would be available and that therefore as many fair price shops as possible could be opened. I have got with me the number of retailers selected, apart from the co-operative organizations.

Madras City	...	...	...	...	...	55
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	29
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	42
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	103
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	30
The Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	29
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	50
Tirunelveli	...	...	...	...	...	30
Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	16
Ramanathapuram	...	...	...	...	...	25
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	14
Tiruchirappalli	...	...	...	...	...	30

For South Arcot, I do not have the figure. For South Kanara, the Collector has said that the scheme of retailers is not necessary, and therefore we are not pursuing that scheme there.

In addition to all these things, Collectors have been permitted to open fair price shops wherever they think they are necessary. We have been assured by the Government of India that sufficient stock will be available and that Burma rice in large quantities will be arriving in India before the end of this month. Now we are almost at the end of the month and some ships might have arrived by now. I saw a press report that about 80,000 tons of Burma rice will be immediately available for distribution. Taking all these into consideration, I am hoping that it will be possible for the Government to supply through fair price shops sufficient quantity of rice to make an impression in the open market. After all, when supplies are made at these strategic points, the rice available in the private sector for sale at all these centres would become surplus and that also would be available for sale, and to that extent we will be solving this question of deficit in foodgrains. Unless we make up the deficit by getting sufficient quantity from external sources, whatever other step we might take will only aggravate the situation. Therefore our attempt should be not to freeze the internal sources or even to take a share out of the stock available from internal sources. As I have already stated, we are attempting to solve this problem of deficit by trying to get more and more stock from the Government of India. Now kuruvai crop is being harvested. When we were discussing the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, it was said that only 5 to 10 of the total kuruvai crop would have been harvested by the end of September. Therefore the bulk

29th September 1956]

[Sri C. Subramaniam]

of the *kuruvai* crop produce will be coming only in October. Whether the *kuruvai* harvest is having its effect on the prices, will be known only in the next month. It is also too soon to say that *kuruvai* harvest has not had any effect on the price of paddy or rice. Therefore, if we have got to say anything about it, we can say that only after seeing what happens in the next month. Apart from this, as I have already said, the endeavour of this Government is to get as much rice as possible from the Government of India and from other sources and to see that this deficit is made up by selling the stocks of the Government of India at strategic points through fair price shops and through retail dealers and by selling in bulk to persons who require large quantities like hotels, hospitals, hostels and other institutions. By this means, it would be possible to control prices. This is my hope. I do agree that in spite of our best efforts, we have not been able to stabilise prices at some level. There has been the trend for prices to go up from week to week and from month to month. I do agree with the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition that it is a bad sign. We have taken note of this sign and we are trying our best to see that we stabilise prices and bring them down to a reasonable level. But we cannot accept the suggestions made by the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition and Members belonging to his party, after the experience we had of rationing and requisitioning of stocks during the days just prior to the last elections. Perhaps the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition wishes that we should take the same measures and become as unpopular as we were just on the eve of the previous elections so that he may fish in troubled waters at the next elections. After having lost all hopes, he now thinks that this is the last chance where he can persuade this Government to take all those steps which the Government took in 1951-52 and become as unpopular as they became during those days. We have learnt a lesson. Therefore we shall try our best to see that we avoid those mistakes committed in those days. When we say we shall try our best to see that those mistakes are avoided, we also say at the same time that we will try our best to see that the food requirements of the people in Madras are squarely met. That is the endeavour we are making. I am hoping that, with the assistance of the Government of India and with the large stocks arriving from Burma and other sources, it would be possible for us to tide over the difficulty. Unfortunately, even by our own very statement, we create conditions of scarcity. We create a scare in the market. Particularly when a Member of the status of the Leader of the Opposition goes on saying 'Prices will increase; they are going to increase', certainly the people also think that prices will increase. This itself creates a scare in the open market, and we are also contributing to the increase in prices. Therefore, I would like to tell the hon. Members that, while we are all agreed that this rise in prices should be arrested, stabilised, and brought down, it is, at the same time, our duty to see that we do not create any unnecessary scare in the open market, which itself will conduce to the further increase in price. This is my appeal to hon. Members who are particularly interested in stabilising prices and bringing

11-10
a.m.

[Sri C. Subramaniam]

[29th September 1956]

them down. But if people are interested in seeing that prices are increased and further difficulties created to the Government, that is quite a different thing. If they are earnest about reducing prices, I would request them not to create a scare in the open market. I may assure hon. Members—that assurance has been given more than once—that we are getting sufficient quantities of rice and other foodgrains into our country and it will be possible for us to tide over the crisis. Of course the long term measures—i.e., the question whether the increase in price is due to inflation or to speculative activities of the merchants—would be looked into leisurely when once we have stabilised the prices and are also able to bring down prices by bringing in external stocks. That is the only reasonable thing which we should do, and by that alone we will be able to get over the difficulty which, I hope, is only temporary.

Then, Sir, the hon. Member Sri M. Narayana Kurup referred to the delay caused in the execution of the plans and he also said that waste should be avoided. That is, as a matter of fact, a difficult thing to balance. There should be a speeding up of the programme and at the same time there should be no waste. Waste can occur in inefficient execution of the schemes. It can also occur because of corrupt practices arising out of loose control and effective check not being available at the various points. We are always trying to balance these two—speedy execution of the plan and avoidance of waste. I may assure hon. Members that the very valuable report of Dr. Appleby is under the consideration of this Government. The report contains various suggestions. Those suggestions apply not only to Government but also to legislatures. I am sure when the time comes the entire report will be circulated to hon. Members also. The function of the legislatures also will be guided by what has been stated by that learned author. As a matter of fact, by seeing that the legislatures function effectively, by seeing that audit functions effectively, by seeing that our executive authorities also function effectively, we would be able to speed up our plans and also see that waste is avoided. That is the endeavour we are making. Whether we are making sufficient success of our job is a matter about which I cannot pass a judgment at this stage nor can even the House. It is only a year or two years hence our achievements will be known. I may assure hon. Members that we are making an earnest endeavour and attempt to see that these schemes are executed as expeditiously as possible and at the same time waste is avoided.

Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar pointed out that due to the new teacher-pupil ratio, about 4,000 teachers would be affected. I assure him that, whatever may be the ratio we adopt, and whatever may be the reorganisation we make in the education pattern, those who are already employed as teachers will not be thrown out of employment. This assurance I am prepared to give. All the schemes of reorganisation will be subject to this condition. Therefore the hon. Member need not be under the impression that teachers will be

29th September 1956]

[Sri C. Subramaniam]

thrown out of employment. If anybody is under that misapprehension, I would like to remove that misapprehension now. No teacher will be thrown out of employment because of reorganization or of the new teacher-pupil ratio.

I do not think, Sir, there is any more point to which I need make a reply. I hope the House will give its unanimous support to my motion and pass the Appropriation Bill.

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Sir, while I do not want to say that there should be requisitioning of stocks, inasmuch as the shortage in the market is caused equally by private business hoarding grains, will the Government examine the question whether a limit to the stock which one can hoard be fixed so that the grain may be available in the market?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : When I said that the Government should not requisition stocks in the internal market, I was not saying that people should be allowed to hoard and by that very hoarding create condition of scarcity. This is always under the examination of the Government. I am sure hon. Members are aware now that credit facilities have been restricted and because of this very restriction, large stocks have to go into the market immediately. This question is always under the active consideration of the Government. Whatever steps are necessary to prevent hoarding are always taken.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is—

“ That the Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1956, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 2 and 3 were each put separately and carried.

The Schedule was put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, 11-20
I move— a.m.

“ That the Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1956, be passed.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is—

“ That the Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1956, be passed.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

[29th September 1956]

(2) THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL, 1956.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Madras Appropriation (No. 4) Bill^a, 1956, and move—

“ That the Bill be taken into consideration.”

MR. SPEAKER: The question is—

“ That the Madras Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1956, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 2 and 3 were put and carried.

The Schedule was put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

“ That the Madras Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1956, be passed.”

MR. SPEAKER: The question is—

“ That the Madras Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1956, be passed.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

(3) THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION (NO. 5) BILL, 1956.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Madras Appropriation (No. 5) Bill^a, 1956, and move—

“ That the Bill be taken into consideration.”

MR. SPEAKER: The question is—

“ That the Madras Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1956, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

The Schedule was put and carried.

Clause 1 and Preamble were put and carried.

29th September 1956]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir,
I move—

“ That the Madras Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1956, be passed.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is—

“ That the Madras Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1956, be passed.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

VII.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

AMENDMENTS TO THE MADRAS GENERAL SALES TAX (TURNOVER AND ASSESSMENT) RULES, 1939.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Mr. Speaker, Sir,
I move—

“ That the following draft amendments to the Madras General Sales Tax (Turnover and Assessment) Rules, 1939 (published with Revenue Department Notification No. 818, dated the 12th September 1939, at pages 1-5 of the Extraordinary issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th September 1939), as subsequently amended, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-sections (4) and (5) of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act IX of 1939), be approved :—

DRAFT AMENDMENTS.

In the said rules—

(1) in sub-rule (3) of rule 4, after item (f), the following Explanation shall be inserted, namely :—

“ *Explanation.*—Tailoring Contracts, for this purpose, shall mean the undertakings by tailors to stitch garments out of cloth supplied by customers but using their own thread, buttons, buckles, piping, lining cloth and other subsidiary materials and thereby transferring the property in the said materials by the execution of such works ”;

(2) in the proviso to sub-rule (8) of rule 5-A, for the words “ two years ”, the words “ three years ” shall be substituted;

(3) for rule 12, the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

“ 12. After making the final assessment under sub-rule (2) or (3) of rule 11, the assessing authority shall examine whether any and, if so, what amount is due from the dealer towards it after deducting any tax already paid on the provisional assessment, with reference to rule 7, rule 8 or sub-rule (4) of rule 11. If any

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu]

[29th September 1956]

amount is found to be due from the dealer towards the final assessment, the assessing authority shall serve upon the dealer a notice in Form B, and the dealer shall pay the sum demanded at the time and in the manner specified in the notice. If the tax due on the final assessment is lower than the tax already paid on the provisional assessment, he shall serve upon the dealer a notice in Form C for refunding the excess tax. If the final assessment is exactly equal to the tax already paid on the provisional assessment, the assessing authority shall inform the dealer what the final assessment is and that no further amount is due from him towards it.” ;

(4) in rule 13—

(a) in sub-rule (1)—

(i) for the expression “ 1st April ”, the expression “ 1st May ” shall be substituted;

(ii) in the last sentence before the proviso, for the words “ in the course of a year ”, the words “ thereafter in respect of that year ” shall be substituted;

(b) for sub-rule (7), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely :—

“(7) After making the final assessment under sub-rule (6), the assessing authority shall examine whether any and, if so, what amount is due from the dealer towards it after deducting any tax already paid on the provisional assessment with reference to sub-rule (3) or (4). If any amount is found to be due from the dealer towards the final assessment, the assessing authority shall serve upon the dealer a notice in Form B and the dealer shall pay the sum demanded at the time and in the manner specified in the notice. If the tax due on the final assessment is lower than the tax already paid on the provisional assessment, he shall serve upon the dealer a notice in Form C for refunding the excess tax. If the final assessment is exactly equal to the tax already paid on the provisional assessment the assessing authority shall inform the dealer what the final assessment is and that no further amount is due from him towards it ”;

(5) for sub-rule (6) of rule 15, the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely :—

“(6) After making the final assessment under sub-rule (5), the assessing authority shall examine whether any and if so, what amount is due from the dealer towards it after deducting any tax already paid on the provisional assessment with reference to sub-rule (3) or (4). If any amount is found to be due from the dealer towards the final assessment, the assessing authority shall serve upon the dealer a notice in Form B and the dealer shall pay the sum demanded, at the time and in the manner specified in the notice. If the tax due on the final assessment is lower than the tax already paid on the provisional assessment, he shall serve upon

29th September 1956] [Sri M. A. Manickavelu]

the dealer a notice in Form C, for refunding the excess tax. If the final assessment is exactly equal to the tax already paid on the provisional assessment, the assessing authority shall inform the dealer what the final assessment is and that no further amount is due from him towards it."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me explain the object of each amendment.

Amendment No. 1.—According to item (f) of sub-rule (3) of rule 4 of the Madras General Sales Tax (Turnover and Assessment) Rules, in the case of tailoring contracts, the maximum percentage of deduction towards cost of labour, for arriving at the taxable turnover, is 70 per cent of the total turnover. It is proposed to insert in the sub-rule a definition of 'tailoring contracts', so that the sub-rule may apply only to tailors who merely stitch garments out of cloth supplied by customers and not to ready-made clothes manufacturers.

Amendment No. 2.—Under rule 17 of the Madras General Sales Tax Rules, the Commercial Tax authorities have power to assess escaped turnover at any time within three years next succeeding that to which the tax or licence fee relates. For this purpose, the accounts of any dealer may have to be called for and checked. But, under rule 5-A (8) of the Madras General Sales Tax (Turnover and Assessment) Rules, the accounts of a registered dealer can be called for and examined by the assessing authority, for the purpose of satisfying himself that the dealer has paid in full the amounts collected by him by way of tax, only up to a period of two years next succeeding that in which the collections were made. It is proposed to remove this anomaly, by amending rule 5-A (8) of the Madras General Sales Tax (Turnover and Assessment) Rules, so as to provide for a time-limit of three years for scrutiny of the accounts, instead of two years.

Amendments (3), (4) (b) and (5).—According to rules 12, 13 (7) and 15 (6) of the Madras General Sales Tax (Turnover and Assessment) Rules, if the final assessment is greater than the provisional assessment, the assessing authority should serve upon the dealer a notice in Form B (notice of final assessment and demand) appended to those rules and, if the final assessment is lower than the provisional assessment, he should serve on the dealer a notice in Form C (notice of final assessment and refund order) appended to those rules. In a recent case, in which a dealer was provisionally assessed to an amount which he did not pay and was later finally assessed to a lower amount, he was served with a notice in Form B for payment of the final assessment and, as he did not pay it, was prosecuted. The Court observed, following the wording of the rules referred to, that the dealer should have been served with notice in Form C and not a notice in Form B. In this case, it may be seen that the dealer had not paid the provisional assessment and there is therefore no question of refunding any amount to him and so no

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu]

[29th September 1956]

need to serve a notice in Form C on him. But the rules referred to, as they are worded at present, do not bring this out clearly. It is accordingly proposed to amend those rules suitably.

Amendment (4) (a).—Under rule 13 (1) of the Madras General Sales Tax (Turnover and Assessment) Rules, dealers who are desirous of adopting the method of payment of tax on the basis of the actual monthly turnover from the beginning of any year should give intimation to the assessing authorities before the 1st April of any year. As the dealers would know their correct turnover for the previous financial year only in the first week of April and as they should be given some time after the close of the financial year to send their applications, it is proposed to amend the rules referred to, so as to permit them to send their applications before the 1st May instead of before the 1st April, in any year.

It is now clear that by the last amendment it is proposed to give a concession that is by extending the period by one month to the merchants in order to facilitate their sending the return. Different forms are prescribed and in order to remove an anomaly pointed out by the Court, we are amending the rule by another amendment. In another amendment the difference between rules 17 and 5 (A) (8) is sought to be set right and the rules made uniform. Again we are clarifying what is taxable turnover in regarding to work contract. These are the amendments meant to clear difficulties and in a particular case give an extra concession to the merchants. There is nothing more in the amendments. I hope the House will accept the amendments.

11-30 a.m. **SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :** கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, தையல் தொழிலாளர்களின் நின்றகால் கோரிக்கைக்கு இளைஞி ரெவினியூ மந்திரி அவர்கள் திருத்தம் கொண்டுவந்திருப்பதைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். இப்படி விற்பனை வரி இலாக்காவில் அந்தியாகக் கஷ்டப்படுத்தப்படுபவர்களின் குறைகளை எல்லாம் சர்க்கார் கவனித்து அதை நிவர்த்தி செய்ய வேண்டும். இன்றைக்கு பல மூட்டைப் பூச்சிகள் இருக்கின்றன. அவை ஒவ்வொன்றாகக் கண்டுபிடித்து தன்னுடைய பெருவிரலால் கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் நசுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். முன்பு நாம் சீனி மூட்டைக்கு 1 அணு வரி விதிக்கக்கூடிய மசோதாவைக்கொண்டு வந்தோம். அதனால் கிட்டத்தட்ட நாற்பது, ஐம்பது லட்சம் ரூபாய் வருமானம் வரும் என்று சர்க்கார் சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் நடைமுறையில் அவ்வளவு வராது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அதிகமாக வருகிறது என்று ஒும் பத்து லட்சத்திற்குமேல் போகாது. காரணம் பலயிடங்களில் சர்க்கரை மூட்டைகளின் கணக்கு ஒளிக்கப்படுகிறது. இந்த ராஜ்யத்திற்கு சர்க்கரை வெளியிடங்களில் இருந்து ரயில் மூலமாக வரலாம். கப்பல் மூலமாகவும் வரலாம். சர்க்கார் ரயில் மூலமாக வருகின்ற மூட்டைகளுக்கு கணக்கு எடுக்கிறார்களா? எடுத்தால் யார் யாருக்கு எந்த எந்த ஊருக்கு அந்த மூட்டைகள் போகின்றன? அம்மூட்டைகளை எடுக்கும் டீலர் ரிஜிஸ்டர் செய்யப்பட்டவரா? அல்லது தனிப்பட்டவரா? என்பதைப் பரிசீலனை செய்கிறார்கள் என்று தெரியவில்லை. அப்படியேதான் கப்பல் மூலமாக வரும் மூட்டைகளும் சரியான கணக்கு எடுக்கப்படாததனால் ஏராளமான மூட்டைகளுக்கு வரவேண்டிய வரி சர்க்காருக்கு வருவது இடையாது. ஆனால் ஏழை மக்களிடம் சர்க்கரை வரி உயர்த்தப்பட்டுவிட்டது என்ற பெயரால் வாங்கப்படும் பணம் நிறுத்தப்படவில்லை. அந்த மசோதா நிறைவேறி ஆறு மாதங்களுக்கு மேல் ஆகிவிட்டது. சர்க்கார்

29th September 1956]

[Sri V. Balakrishnan]

எதிர்ப்பார்த்த நூற்பது ஐம்பது லட்சம் ரூபாயில் பாதிவரது வந்திருக்கிறதா எனக் கணக்குப் பார்த்தால் நான் சொல்வதன் அர்த்தம் புரியும். இதை கவனித்து உடனடியாக மந்திரி அவர்கள் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : நடைமுறையில் ஏற்படும் சில கஷ்டங்களை நிவர்த்திக்கவே நான் திருத்தம் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறேன். ஆனால் ஸ்ரீ பாலகிருஷ்ணன் அவர்கள் மூட்டைப் பூச்சி, சர்க்கரை மூட்டை என்று சம்பந்தம் இல்லாமல் பேசுகிறார்கள். அவருடைய கேள்விக்கு இன்னொரு சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சமாதானம் சொல்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது சபை முன்பு நான் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் திருத்தத்தை ஏற்கவேண்டுமென்பதாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

MR. SPEAKER :—The question is—

“That the following draft amendments to the Madras General Sales Tax (Turnover and Assessment) Rules, 1939 (published with Revenue Department Notification No. 818, dated the 12th September 1939, at pages 1-5 of the Extraordinary issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th September 1939), as subsequently amended, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-sections (4) and (5) of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act IX of 1939), be approved :—

DRAFT AMENDMENTS.

In the said rules—

(1) in sub-rule (3) of rule 4, after item (f), the following Explanation shall be inserted, namely :—

“*Explanation.*—Tailoring Contracts, for this purpose, shall mean the undertakings by tailors to stitch garments out of cloth supplied by customers but using their own thread, buttons, buckles, piping, lining cloth and other subsidiary materials and thereby transferring the property in the said materials by the execution of such works”;

(2) in proviso to sub-rule (8) of rule 5-A, for the words “two years”, the words “three years” shall be substituted;

(3) for rule 12, the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

“12. After making the final assessment under sub-rule (2) or (3) of rule 11, the assessing authority shall examine whether any and if so, what amount is due from the dealer towards it after deducting any tax already paid on the provisional assessment, with reference to rule 7, rule 8 or sub-rule (4) of rule 11. If any amount is found to be due from the dealer towards the final assessment, the assessing authority shall serve upon the dealer a notice in Form B, and the dealer shall pay the sum demanded at the time and in the manner specified in the notice. If the tax due on the final assessment is lower than the tax already paid on the provisional assessment, he shall serve upon the dealer a notice in Form C for refunding the excess tax. If the final assessment is

[Mr. Speaker]

[29th September 1956]

exactly equal to the tax already paid on the provisional assessment, the assessing authority shall inform the dealer what the final assessment is and that no further amount is due from him towards it.” :

(4) in rule 13—

(a) in sub-rule 1—

(i) for the expression “ 1st April ”, the expression “ 1st May ” shall be substituted;

(ii) in the last sentence before the proviso, for the words “ in the course of a year ”, the words “ thereafter in respect of that year ” shall be substituted;

(b) for sub-rule (7), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“(7) After making the final assessment under sub-rule (6), the assessing authority shall examine whether any and if so, what amount is due from the dealer towards it after deducting any tax already paid on the provisional assessment with reference to sub-rule (3) or (4). If any amount is found to be due from the dealer towards the final assessment, the assessing authority shall serve upon the dealer a notice in Form B and the dealer shall pay the sum demanded at the time and in the manner specified in the notice. If the tax due on the final assessment is lower than the tax already paid on the provisional assessment, he shall serve upon the dealer a notice in Form C for refunding the excess tax. If the final assessment is exactly equal to the tax already paid on the provisional assessment the assessing authority shall inform the dealer what the final assessment is and that no further amount is due from him towards it”;

(5) for sub-rule (6) of rule 15, the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely—

“(6) After making the final assessment under sub-rule (5), the assessing authority shall examine whether any and if so, what amount is due from the dealer towards it after deducting any tax already paid on the provisional assessment with reference to sub-rule (3) or (4). If any amount is found to be due from the dealer towards the final assessment, the assessing authority shall serve upon the dealer a notice in Form B and the dealer shall pay the sum demanded, at the time and in the manner specified in the notice. If the tax due on the final assessment is lower than the tax already paid on the provisional assessment, he shall serve upon the dealer a notice in Form C, for refunding the excess tax. If the final assessment is exactly equal to the tax already paid on the provisional assessment, the assessing authority shall inform the dealer what the final assessment is and that no further amount is due from him towards it.”

The motion was put and carried and the amendments were approved.

29th September 1956]

VI.—GOVERNMENT BILLS—*cont.*

- (4) THE MADRAS SILKWORM SEED (PRODUCTION, SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION) BILL, 1956 (L.C. BILL NO. 5 OF 1956).

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir,
I move—

“ That the Madras Silkworm Seed (Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill ^a, 1956 (L.C. Bill No. 5 of 1956), as passed by the Council, be taken into consideration.”

The Silk industry is one of the important cottage industries in the Madras State and the Second World War has not only given a greater prominence but also has lent a great fillip to the industry. In order to develop the industry on right lines, it is necessary to improve the quality and quantity of indigenous raw silk and to achieve this, it must be ensured that disease-free layings of the silkworm eggs are used to produce the cocoons. Diseased worms have the habit of completely ruining even good cocoons produced in the same establishment or even in the neighbourhood. It is therefore necessary to exercise proper control over matters like rearing and utilization of disease-free silkworm seeds.

There has been keen competition between the Cottage Charka Reeling Industry and the Filature Silk Industry. The charka reelers are able to offer higher prices for cocoons and even after paying such prices, they produce silk at a cheaper rate than the filatures mainly because there are overheads, etc., for them. Consequently, the cost of production of filature silk exceeds the market price of charka silk, with the result that the filatures are not able to work economically. For the successful working of the Silk industry, it is therefore necessary to adopt measures for the regulated supplies of disease-free cocoons at rates reasonable to both the filatures and charka reelers and for affording adequate marketing facilities to the ryots for the sale of cocoons.

In the above circumstances it is proposed to undertake legislation for the licensing of the production, etc., of silkworm seeds, regulation of the rearing of silkworms from the silkworm seeds, control of cocoon markets and the licensing of reeling establishments. It is also proposed to take power to fix the prices of cocoons.

This Bill is intended to achieve the above objects. The financial implications of the Bill are explained in the Financial Memorandum, copies of which have been laid on the table of the House.

The Silk industry in this State is at present mainly concentrated in the Kollegal area. This area may go over to Mysore. The proposed legislation has been based generally on the lines of the Mysore Silk Worm Seed (Control of Distribution) Act, 1952, so that it would be easier for the Mysore Government to apply its own Act on the transfer of the Kollegal area to Mysore.

[Sri C. Subramaniam] - [29th September 1956]

Even after the merger of the Kollegal taluk with Mysore State, sericultural activities will be extensively practised in Hosur taluk of Salem district and Coonoor in the Nilgiris district. Large-scale expansion of sericultural activities are also contemplated in Salem, Nilgiris, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli districts. It is necessary that we should proceed with the proposed legislation as a number of schemes for the expansion of sericultural activities in areas other than Kollegal which will be transferred to Mysore, are pending.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved—

“ That the Madras Silkworm Seed (Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 1956 (L.C. Bill No. 5 of 1956), as passed by the Council, be taken into consideration ”

* SRI S. C. VIRUPAKSHIAH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I desire to know whether the sanction of the President has been obtained for introducing this Bill in this House. Article 301 of the Constitution says—

“ Subject to the other provisions of this Part, trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of India shall be free.”

Article 304 (b) of the Constitution also says—

“ impose such reasonable restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce or intercourse with or within that State as may be required in the public interest.”

As such, I feel that the sanction of the President for the introduction of a Bill of this sort is necessary as it seeks to impose restrictions on the freedom of trade and commerce.

Now coming to the provisions of this Bill itself, I wholeheartedly welcome the Bill. All persons who are interested in the Sericulture industry will have nothing but praise for the objects of the Bill. The Bill, in general, seeks to promote the silk industry by ensuring that disease-free layings of the silkworm eggs are used to produce the cocoons. For this purpose control and restriction are going to be imposed over rearing and utilization of disease-free silkworm seeds. Though the object of the Bill is laudable, the working of it has got to be watched with great interest and vigilance because silkworm seeds of quality should be made available in sufficient quantities. Otherwise, the Silk industry will suffer and the object of the Bill will be defeated. I feel, Sir, that periodical assessment of the working of the Act is very much essential. If silkworm seeds are not supplied in adequate quantities in time, all the mulberry leaves will become over-ripe and the consequent result will be very ruinous to the industry. In Japan this industry is being developed through co-operative societies and I consider it would be better if this were to be left to the co-operative field. It may not be out of place to recall to memory here the various

29th September 1956] [Sri S. C. Virupakshiah]

difficulties and disabilities experienced by the people when Controls over foodgrains were being administered by the people when any sort of control is being ushered. I hope that the Government will pay extra attention in administering the provisions of this measure and they will have to watch with very great interest and vigilance to see that silkworm seeds are made available adequately. With these few words, I welcome the Bill.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir we have modelled this Bill on the Mysore Act. The hon. Member who just now spoke will have the advantage of functioning in the Mysore Legislature and the administration of the Act, as far as Kollegal is concerned, will be in charge of the Mysore Government. The Mysore Government have experience of the working of this Act. I am sure their experience will be taken advantage to remove all those difficulties pointed out by the hon. Member. As far as the Madras State is concerned, we are just developing this Silk Industry and it is only for the purpose of the proper development of the industry this Bill has been brought forward. As far as we are concerned, we will also be helped and aided by the experience which has been gained by the Mysore Government in the working of a similar Act there. We will always see that the provisions of this legislation are worked properly for the proper development of the silk industry. If anything should stand in the way of the proper development of the industry, certainly we will see that the provisions of this Bill are properly amended. We feel that this legislation will be helpful for the proper development of the silk industry in our State even after the Reorganization of States.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member has raised the point that the President's consent has not been obtained for introducing the Bill in the Legislature. The Hon. Minister has not referred to it in his reply.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That will also be considered. If the President's consent is necessary we will certainly get it.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is—

“ That the Madras Silkworm Seed (Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 1956 (L.C. Bill No. 5 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Council, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 2 to 19, clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, I move—

“ That the Madras Silkworm Seed (Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 1956 (L.C. Bill No. 5 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Council, be passed.”

[29th September 1956]

MR. SPEAKER : The question is—

“ That the Madras Silkworm Seed (Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 1955 (L.C. Bill No. 5 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Council, be passed.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

11-45 a.m. MR. SPEAKER : The House will now adjourn and meet again on Tuesday, 23rd October 1956 at 11 a.m.

The House then adjourned.

VIII.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF HOUSE.

162. *List of Bills passed by the Madras Legislature in August 1956 and assented to by the Governor.*

163. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2285, Home, dated 11th August 1956, amending rule 291 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, regarding the inspection of public service vehicles. [Laid on the table of the House under section 133 (3) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act IV of 1939).]*

164. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2378, Home, dated 23rd August 1956, inserting new rule 393-AA in the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, regarding the grant of permission by the Transport Authority or Registering Authority for illuminated advertisements on motor vehicles. [Laid on the table of the House under section 133 (3) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act IV of 1939).]*

165. *Notification issued under the Explanation I to section 3 (2) (ii) of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939, with G.O. No. 2521, Revenue, dated 23rd June 1956, regarding classification of cotton cloth as fine or superfine.*

166. *White Paper on Local Administration.*

29th September 1956]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 284-A asked by Sri N. K. Palanisamy at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th September 1956, page 556 supra.]

A note containing information relating to the experiments on artificial rain-making conducted in the Madras State and the conclusions of the Reviewing Committee appointed by the Government.

In August 1955, the Government approved the proposals of the Chief Engineer (Irrigation), for conducting artificial rain-making in a few selected centres and sanctioned an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 6,500. Government also constituted two committees, (1) the sub-committee consisting of the Chief Engineer (Irrigation), Chairman, Sri S. Panchanathan, Physics and Soil Mechanics Officer, Sri C. Balasubramanian, Agricultural Meteorologist, and Sri V. K. Sethuraman, Divisional Engineer, M.R.T. & M. (Secretary), to actually conduct the experiment, record, tabulate and assess the results and (2) the Reviewing Committee, with the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) as Chairman and the Chief Engineer, Electricity, Sri A. R. Venkatachari, Retired Special Chief Engineer, the Director of Agriculture, the Director, Regional Meteorological Centre, the Agricultural Meteorologist, Coimbatore, and the Physics and Soil Mechanics Officer as members and Sri V. K. Sethuraman, Divisional Engineer, M.R.T. & M. Electricity Department as Secretary to review the results and to direct the general conduct of the experiments. Subsequently the Government also directed that artificial rain-making experiments should be conducted immediately in the catchment area of the Bhavani and the Cauvery as meteorological factors in that area were favourable and in view of the fact that the water level in the Mettur Reservoir was low at that time and required augmentation.

In accordance with these instructions, experiments were commenced at very short notice in the Nilgiris. Generators for the vaporization of calcium chloride were installed in Glenmorgan and Ootacamund in the beginning of September 1955. Generators were also installed at Pykara Dam, Kotagiri and Singara Power House.

The generators used an electric arc welding plant for the vaporisation of calcium chloride except for a week at Ootacamund when coal vaporisation was tried. Generally about 8 lb. of calcium chloride was vaporised daily. A mixture of calcium chloride and sodium chloride was also used on some days. The vapours were sent up into the atmosphere through a vertical pipe about 35 to 40 feet high. No other method of seedling was tried.

Rainfall data over the whole Nilgiris area was collected and the data was analysed by the sub-committee. The results were presented to the reviewing committee on 18th October 1955. The

[29th September 1956]

reviewing committee recommended the continuance of the experiments on artificial rainfall. The Government approved the proposals subject to the condition that the expenditure was limited to Rs. 6,500 originally sanctioned.

Accordingly experiments were conducted at the following centres : Ootacamund, Coonoor, Singara, Pykara Dam, Glenmorgan, Bhavanisagar and Madras City. These experiments were stopped from the first week of January 1956.

Experiments were done at the following centres on the dates mentioned against each :—

Ootacamund.—Experiments started on 2nd September 1955 and continued up to 30th September 1955; with a break of 3 days from 17th to 19th September. Again they were started on 14th November 1955 and continued up to 31st December 1955 with breaks on 27th November 1955 and 15th to 19th December 1955.

Pykara Dam.—Experiments started on 7th September 1955 and continued up to 30th September 1955 with break on 9th September 1955 and 17th to 19th September 1955. Experiments were again resumed on 28th November 1955 and continued up to 30th November 1955.

Glenmorgan.—Started on 5th September 1955 and continued up to 28th September 1955 with breaks on 18th and 19th September 1955.

Singara.—Started on 26th September 1955 and continued up to 30th September 1955. Again conducted on 23rd, 24th and 26th to 30th November 1955.

Coonoor.—Started on 10th December 1955 and continued up to 31st December 1955 excepting in the following days : 15th to 18th and 26th December 1955.

Kattabettah.—Experiments conducted on 22nd, 23rd and 26th to 30th November 1955.

Kotagiri.—Experiments conducted from 24th to 30th September 1955.

Bhavanisagar.—Experiments conducted from 9th to 27th December 1955 with breaks on 11th, 15th, 20th and 28th December 1955.

Mylapore, Madras.—Experiments conducted from 15th November to 23rd December 1955 with breaks on 20th and 27th November 1955, 4th, 11th, 14th and 17th December 1955.

29th September 1956].

Rainfall data was obtained for a number of stations from the Collector of Nilgiris and the Electricity Department. Data for a few stations were also supplied by the Agricultural Meteorologist. The data supplied by the Collector refers to the Stations under the control of the Revenue Department. Such statistics are published in the Gazette, and available for a number of years from 1870.

Isohyetal lines were drawn for each day on blue-print copies of a map of the Nilgiris area. Lines were drawn for the following intervals : 0.25", 0.50", 0.75", 1.0", 1.5", 2.0", 3.0", and 4.0" for daily rainfall and 20", 15", 10", 7.5" and 5.0" for monthly rainfall. From the rainfall pattern in the area, the effect of the seedling was sought to be assessed taking into consideration the prevailing wind direction and the elevations of the various places.

The reviewing committee at its meeting on 1st May 1956 scrutinized the rainfall data gathered and the Isohyetal maps prepared.

The method of analysis, viz., studying the daily Isohyetal maps and drawings conclusions therefrom was not considered by the reviewing committee to be conclusive and did not lead to definite results. Another method of study was suggested in which rainfall data in the windward and leeward directions with reference to the seedling centre was to be tabulated. From the tabulated data the effect of the seedling was to be assessed with reference to the increase or decrease of rainfall in the windward side as compared to the leeward side. This type of analysis has been completed and has indicated encouraging results.

The reviewing committee at its meeting on 1st May 1956 also authorized the continuation of the experiments for a further period of one month from 15th June to 15th July 1956.

In the meanwhile the Electricity Department started experiments in Mukurthi from 14th May 1956 in view of the very acute position regarding the reservoir levels and power supply cut prevailing in the area.

The Chairman of the Artificial Rain-making Committee has authorized the continuance of the experiments from 14th May 1956. Experiments are now daily being conducted at the following centres : Mukurthi, Pykara and Ooty.

Final conclusions regarding the efficiency of artificial rain-making has not yet been arrived at. The present position however is that artificial rain-making is successful under certain favourable conditions.

[29th September 1956]

APPENDIX II.

(Vide item VI on page 589 supra.)

L.C. BILL No. 5 OF 1956.

(As passed by the Council.)

A Bill to provide for the regulation of the production, supply and distribution of silkworm seed in the State of Madras.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the regulation of the production, supply and distribution of silkworm seed in the State of Madras.

BE it enacted in the Seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Silkworm Seed (Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1956.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Madras.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Government may, by notification, appoint.

2. *Definitions.*—(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) “cocoon” includes cocoon produced by mulberry silkworms, tussar silkworms, muga silkworms and eri silkworms, either green or stifled, live or pierced, dried or in any other state or condition;

(b) “Director” means the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras;

(c) “Government” means the State Government;

(d) “licensed buyer” means a person in charge of a charka establishment or a filature establishment licensed under this Act to purchase silkworm cocoons for reeling silk.

Explanation.—In this clause “charka establishment” means an establishment where silk is reeled from silkworm cocoons with the help of any indigenous contrivance utilizing manual labour for turning the reels and direct fire for heating the water for cooking and reeling cocoons; and “filature establishment” means an establishment where silk is reeled from silkworm cocoons by utilizing power for turning the reels and steam for cooking and reeling cocoons;

(e) “rearer” means a person engaged in rearing silkworms for the production of silkworm cocoons, whether for reproduction or reeling;

29th September 1956]

(f) "rearing" includes all operations from the incubation of silkworm eggs and brushing of silkworms to the harvesting of cocoons;

(g) "silkworm" includes mulberry silkworms, tussar silkworms, muga silkworms and eri silkworms;

(h) "silkworm seed" means silkworm cocoons, moths, eggs or young silkworms of whatever description intended to be used for the purposes of reproduction or rearing.

(2) If any question arises whether—

(a) any contrivance is a charka or not; or

(b) any crop is a cocoon crop or not; or

(c) any establishment is a filature or not, the question shall be decided by the officer-in-charge of the Sericultural Section of the Department of Industries and Commerce, Madras, and his decision thereon shall be final.

3. *Regulation of manufacture, etc., of silkworm seed.*—No person shall manufacture, store, transport, sell or otherwise distribute silkworm seed except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence issued under this Act.

4. *Regulation of rearing.*—No person shall rear silkworms except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence issued under this Act, or from silkworm seed other than silkworm seed obtained from a person who holds a licence issued under this Act.

5. *Regulation of disposal of silkworm cocoons.*—No rearer shall dispose of, or agree to dispose of, or in pursuance of an agreement entered into make delivery of, any silkworm cocoons for reeling except to a licensed buyer.

6. *Regulation of sale or purchase of silkworm cocoons for reeling.*—No rearer shall sell or agree to sell, and no licensed buyer shall purchase or agree to purchase silkworm cocoons for reeling, except in cocoon markets or cocoon market yards established under this Act, and at prices other than those fixed from time to time by notification by the Director.

7. *Regulation of reeling.*—No person shall carry on the business of reeling silk from silkworm cocoons unless he holds a licence issued under this Act.

8. *Regulation of possession of silkworm seed.*—The prescribed officer may authorize any person in writing to possess silkworm seed.

9. *Application for licence.*—Every application for the issue of a licence under this Act shall be made to such authority and in such form as may be prescribed.

[29th September 1956]

10. *Constitution and powers of market committee.*—(1) The Government may, by notification, establish a market committee, with jurisdiction over such area as may be specified in the notification.

(2) The market committee shall consist of a Chairman, who shall be appointed by the Government and four members elected by the following electorates as specified below :—

(a) Silkworm rearers	...	...	...	...	2
(b) Charka reelers	...	...	...	...	1
(c) Filatures	...	...	...	...	1

(3) The powers, duties and functions of the market committee shall be such as may be prescribed.

11. *Regulation and distribution of silkworm seed.*—(1) The Government may, from time to time, by notification—

(a) specify the places at which cocoon markets or cocoon market yards shall be located;

(b) fix the basic price at which standard quality cocoons for reeling may be sold or bought;

(c) specify a sliding scale of prices for variations from the standard quality calculated on the basic price;

(d) specify the sericultural areas in the State, to be served by each cocoon market where silkworm cocoons produced within such areas shall be sold;

(e) assign zones and markets in which any licensed buyer may carry on his business.

(2) After taking into consideration the quantity of silkworm cocoons available in the State and the scale of operations and consumption of silkworm cocoons by each licensed buyer, the Government may from time to time by order determine the quota of silkworm cocoons to be sold to licensed buyers.

12. *Power to obtain information.*—Any officer authorized in this behalf by the Director may, with a view to ascertaining whether the provisions of this Act and the rules, orders and notifications made thereunder are complied with, by order, require any person to furnish any information in his possession and specified in the order.

13. *Power of entry and seizure.*—(1) The Director or any officer authorized in this behalf by the Director may, for the purpose of satisfying himself that the provisions of this Act and the rules, orders and notifications made thereunder are complied with, at any time during business hours, enter and inspect any premises, godown, land or place used for rearing silkworms or

29th September 1956]

for storing cocoons or silk; and every owner, occupier or person in-charge of such premises, godown, land or place shall give every reasonable assistance to the Director or the officer in connexion with such entry and inspection.

(2) The Director or the officer referred to in sub-section (1) may, if he is satisfied that any silkworms, cocoons or silk are reared or stored in any premises, godown, land or place referred to in that sub-section in contravention of the provisions of this Act or the rules, orders or notifications made thereunder, seize such silkworms, cocoons or silk.

14. *Penalties.*—Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with all or any of the provisions contained in this Act or any rule, order or notification made thereunder or any of the conditions of a licence issued or renewed under this Act or the rules made thereunder shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees; and any Court trying any such contravention or failure may direct that any silkworm seed or any vessel, receptacle, apparatus, package or covering containing the same in respect of which Court is satisfied that such contravention or failure has occurred shall be forfeited to the Government.

15. *Composition of offences.*—(1) Any offence punishable under this Act may be compounded by the Director on payment of such amount as may be prescribed.

(2) On the composition of an offence under sub-section (1), the person concerned, if in custody, shall be set at liberty, and if proceedings in any criminal court have been instituted against such person in respect of the offence, the composition shall be deemed to amount to an acquittal and no further proceedings shall be taken against such person in respect of such offence.

16. *Trial of offences.*—(1) No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence made punishable by this Act or any rule made thereunder.

(2) No prosecution under this Act or any rule made thereunder shall be instituted except on a complaint in writing made by the Director.

17. *Protection for acts done in good faith.*—No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or any rule, order or notification made thereunder.

18. *Officers to be deemed public servants.*—Every officer acting in pursuance of the provisions of this Act or any rule, order or notification made thereunder, shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code (Central Act XLV of 1860).

[29th September 1956]

19. *Power to make rules.*—(1) The Government may, by notification, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(a) the form and manner in which and the authority to which applications for licences may be made;

(b) the terms and conditions which may be included in any licence and the fees for the grant of such licence;

(c) the grant of duplicate licences and the renewal of licences and fees for the same;

(d) the qualifications of rearers and other persons to whom licences may be issued under this Act;

(e) the duties and powers of officers authorized to enforce the provisions of this Act;

(f) the fee payable by a licensed buyer in respect of cocoons purchased by him in the cocoon market;

(g) the election, appointment and removal of members of market committees, the manner of election and the powers, duties and functions of such committees;

(h) the procedure to be followed by a market committee in respect of financial matters generally, including the manner in which, and the restrictions and conditions subject to which, expenditure may be incurred by it;

(i) appeal from any order under this Act, the authority to which such appeals shall lie, the time within which such appeals shall be made and the procedure for dealing with such appeals.

(j) generally regulating the procedure to be followed in proceedings under this Act;

(k) any matter expressly required or allowed by this Act to be prescribed.

(3) The power to make rules under this Act is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(4) All rules made under this Act shall be placed on the table of the Legislative Assembly as soon as possible after they are published and shall be subject to such modifications, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as the Assembly may make during the session in which they are so laid.

FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS-9,
26th September 1956,

C. D. NATARAJAN,
Secretary to the Council,

29th September 1956]

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM.

There are four major cocoon markets run under State Funds at a cost of Rs. 17,800 per annum, and three junior markets subsidised by the Central Silk Board at a cost of Rs. 7,400 per annum, the total expenditure in respect of these markets being Rs. 25,200 per annum.

Under the proposed legislation which is intended for the regulation of buying and selling of silkworm cocoon crops it is proposed to establish ten major cocoon markets at important Sericultural tracts, integrating the existing seven markets which will also continue to function. The recurring expenditure in respect of the Market Staff, Supervising Staff (i.e., one Assistant Sericultural Expert), and the Ministerial staff, is expected to be to the tune of Rs. 40,000, Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 5,680 respectively. Fifty per cent of the expenditure on the supervising staff, i.e., Rs. 3,000 is proposed to be met from the State Funds. The net recurring expenditure debitable to the 'Market Fund' proposed to be constituted from out of the receipts, will therefore come to Rs. 48,680 per annum.

Besides the above, a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 6,000 is also proposed to be incurred towards office equipment, purchase of furniture, etc., for the three additional cocoon markets, and the Ministerial staff.

The effective acreage for the calculation of harvest of cocoons has been taken as 15,000 in Kollegal taluk, and the minimum yield is estimated at 220 lb. of cocoon per acre per year.

On this basis, about 33 lakhs of lb. of cocoons are likely to be produced per year and a total receipt of Rs. one lakh per annum is expected under the proposed legislation.

The scheme is thus expected to leave a surplus after meeting the expenditure involved in it.

M. BHAKTAVATSALAM,
Minister for Agriculture.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DELEGATION OF LEGISLATIVE POWER.

*The Madras Silkworm Seed (Production, Supply and Distribution)
Bill, 1956.*

Clause 10.—Sub-clause (1) enables the State Government to establish by notification a Market Committee with jurisdiction over such area as may be specified in the notification. Sub-clause (3) enables the Government to prescribe by rules the powers, duties and functions of the Market Committee.

Clause 11.—Sub-clause (1) empowers the Government to specify the places at which cocoon market yards shall be located, to fix the basic price at which standard quality cocoon for reeling

[29th September 1956]

may be sold or bought, etc., etc. Sub-clause (2) confers powers on the Government to determine the quota of silkworm cocoons to be sold to licensed buyers.

Clause 12.—This clause enables the Director of Industries and Commerce to authorize any officer to call for information for the purpose of ascertaining whether provisions of the Act or the rules, etc., made thereunder are complied with.

Clause 13.—Sub-clause (1) enables the Director of Industries and Commerce or any Officer authorized by him to enter and inspect any premises, godown, land or place used for rearing silkworms or for storing cocoons or silk for the purpose of satisfying himself that the provisions of the Act or the rules, etc., made thereunder are complied with. Sub-clause (2) authorizes the Director of Industries and Commerce or the Officer referred to in sub-clause (1) to seize silkworms, cocoons or silk if he is satisfied that any silkworms, cocoons or silk are reared or stored in any place referred to in the said sub-clause (1) in contravention of the provisions of the Act or rules, etc., made thereunder.

Clause 15.—Sub-clause (1) enables the Director of Industries and Commerce to compound any offence punishable under the Act on payment of such amount as may be prescribed by rules made in that behalf.

Clause 19.—Sub-clause (1) confers powers on the Government to make rules to carry out the purposes of the Act. Sub-clause (4) makes provision for the rules being placed on the table of the Legislative Assembly for its scrutiny.

The provisions specified above involve delegation of legislative power. But, the delegation is necessary to give effect to the purposes of the Act, namely, regulating the production, supply and distribution of silkworm seeds in this State. The delegation of legislative power is, therefore, normal in character.

M. BHAKTAVATSALAM,
Minister for Agriculture.



INDEX TO MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

NINTH SESSION OF THE FIRST LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Volume XXXV (Nos. 1 to 8).

21st, 22nd and 24th to 29th September 1956.

	PAGES
A	
Acharya Vinobha Bhave—	
Question <i>re</i> whether the tour of — is a Government-sponsored one	459-463
Adjournment Motion <i>re</i> —	
Andhra-Madras border disputes, Satyagraha by Tamil volunteers to urge the early settlement of	106-107
Closure of turmeric godowns under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act	26-27
Prevalence of smallpox and peculiar contagious fever in Kalliaseri village, Chirakkal taluk	476-477
Strike in Ramadass Haridass Rice and Oil Mills, Kozhikode.	398-399
Adulteration—	
Question <i>re</i> number of cases under the Central Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and steps taken for the prevention of	287-289
Aerial Mast—	
Question <i>re</i> removal of — from Malabar Special Police camp at Malappuram to a place outside Malabar	297
Agricultural credit—	
Question <i>re</i> constitution of a fund in respect of	300
Agriculturists' Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1956—	
<i>See</i> Bills.	
Air base—	
Question <i>re</i> construction of — in Ramanathapuram district in the name of Katta Bomman	284-285
Akila Malabar Kendra Kalasamithi, Kozhikode—	
Question <i>re</i> grant of financial assistance to — by the Government of India	292
Allowances—	
Question <i>re</i> rules regarding grant of house rent — to Government servants including last grade servants	388, 447-448
Ambar Charka—	
<i>See</i> Papers laid on the table of the House.	
Ananta Pai, Sri T.—	
Bills—Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956.	363-364 371, 374-375

A—cont.

PAGES

Andhra-Madras Border Disputes— Adjournment motion <i>re</i> Satyagraha by Tamil volunteers to urge the early settlement of	106-107
Statement <i>re</i>	83-86, 307-308,
Announcements— Silkworm Seed (Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 1956, message <i>re</i>	396
Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1956— <i>See</i> Bills.	
Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1956— <i>See</i> Bills.	
Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1956— <i>See</i> Bills.	
Appu, Sri A.— Bills—Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1956	515-516
Ardhanareeswara Gounder, Sri K. S.— Bills—Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent), Bill, 1956.	204-205
Ardhanari, Sri T. S.— Resolution <i>re</i> distribution of yarn to Handloom weavers at fair price and Textile Policy of the Government of India	437-439
Area Committees— Question <i>re</i> constitution of— for Tiruchirappalli district by Hindu Religious Endowment Board	24
Arumugam, Sri R. S.— Bills—Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956.	125, 147
Assurances Committee— Presentation of Third Report of the—	568
Ayurveda— Question <i>re</i> research institution in Ayurveda, starting of— ...	12-13
B	
Backward Classes— Question <i>re</i> — <i>See</i> Colleges.	
Balakrishnan, Sri V.— Bills— Agriculturists' Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1956	423-424 425
Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956	175, 207-208 308, 309, 318, 319, 328, 337, 351 353, 354-355, 356, 357, 358-359
Expunction of remarks by— <i>re</i> Kattabomman	567
General Sales Tax (Turnover and Assessment) Rules, 1939— Motion <i>re</i> amendment to	586-587
Betting— Question <i>re</i> prevention of— on New York cotton prices ...	86-87
Betting Tax Rules, 1935— <i>See</i> Papers laid on the table of the House.	
Bhaktavatsalam, the Hon. Sri M.— Adjournment Motion <i>re</i> strike in Ramadass Haridass Rice and Oil Mills, Kozhikode	399
Resolution <i>re</i> distribution of yarn to handloom weavers at fair price and Textile policy of the Government of India	441-444 445
Bhoo dan Movement— <i>See</i> Acharya Vinobha Bhave.	

Bills -

PAGES

Agriculturists' Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1956—	
Considered	423-425
Passed	425-426
Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1956—Considered and passed ...	568-581
Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1956—Considered and passed ...	582
Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1956—Considered and passed ...	582-583
Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1956—Considered and passed ...	525-526
Cinemas (Regulations) Amendment Bill, 1956—Considered and passed	523-525
Code of Criminal Procedure (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1956—Considered and passed	526-527
Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956—Considered	28-64
	107-149
Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956—Message from the Council <i>re</i>	306
Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956—Considered and passed	174-215
	246-274
	308-381
Devolution of Sthanam Properties Management Bill, 1956—Considered and withdrawn	413-423
Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1956—Considered and passed	528-530
Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1956—Message from the Governor <i>re</i>	164
Indebted Agriculturists (Repayment of Debts) Bill, 1956—Introduced	426
Legislative Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Bill, 1956—Considered and lost	416-418
Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1956—Consideration postponed	400-416
Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1956—Taken into consideration	515-516
Passed	516-521
Passed by the Madras Legislature in August 1956 and assented to by Governor—	
<i>See</i> Papers laid on the Table of House.	
Silkworm Seed (Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 1956—	
Considered	589-591
Passed	591-592
Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956—Considered and passed	521-523
Border disputes—	
Delegation of Members to the Centre <i>re</i> — with Andhra State.	245-246
Bridge(s)—	
Question <i>re</i> —	
Construction of concrete — across the Kavvai river in North Malabar	236
Construction of a — at Nileshwar in South Kanara district.	16
Kariankot bridge at Nileshwar in South Kanara district, delay in the construction of and expenditure incurred on.	296

B —cont.

PAGES

Burial ground—	
Question <i>re</i> provision of house-sites and — for Harijans of Kattukottai village	217
Business of the House—	
Change in the order of —	515, 523, 527
Programme of sittings —	25-26

C

Canals—	
Question <i>re</i> South Bank Canal, date for the closure of — ...	225-226
Castes—	
Question <i>re</i> Mannans of Malabar—caste of and educational concessions given to —	384-385
Cattle—	
Question <i>re</i> preventive and curative measures taken against the death of —	458-459
Cattle-disease—	
Question <i>re</i> number of deaths due to — in Thavitiseri Desam and Eramam in Payyanur Firka, North Malabar	383
Cement—	
Calling attention to — shortage and blackmarketing in the State	474-476
Question <i>re</i> distribution of — to dealers for sale to public ...	467-470
Chellapandian, Sri S.—	
Bills—Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956.	42-43
Children Act, 1920—	
See Papers laid on the table of the House.	
Chitrambalam; Dr. G.—	
Bills—Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent), Bill, 1956.	202-204
Cinemas (Regulations) Amendment Bill, 1956—	
See Bills.	
Cinemas (Regulations) Acts, 1955—	
See Papers laid on the table of the House.	
Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1956—	
See Bills.	
Code of Criminal Procedure (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1956 —	
See Bills.	
Colleges—	
Question <i>re</i> —	
Government Medical Colleges, admission of candidates from Tiruchirappalli district to —	22
Medical Colleges at Madras, number of Vanniyakula Kshatriya students admitted into — in 1956	157-159
Non-admission of Malayalee students in Technical — in Tamil districts	299-300
Number of candidates admitted into medical — belonging to Backward Classes	22-23
Representation for the enhancement of grant to Madhava Ayurvedic	19
Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933—	
See Papers laid on the table of the House.	
Commercial Tax Cases—	
Question <i>re</i> disposal of appeals of —	13-14
Committees—	
See Assurances Committees.	

C -cont.

	PAGES
Community Development Block—	
Question re Advisory Committee for the Payyanur-Madayi firka	
—, Meetings of	92
Constitution of India—	
Ratification of amendments to —	166-173
Co-operation—	
Question re Committee on —, recommendation of	94-95
Co-operative Department—	
Question re strictures against certain officers of — by Otta-	
palam Assistant Sessions Judge	243
Co-operative Institutions—	
Question re working of —	451
Co-operative Societies—	
Question re—	
Arecanut Marketing Co-operative Society, Kumaranallur,	
financial progress of	21-22
Beedi Industrial Co-operative at Payyanur—Memorandum	
requesting Government to start	555
Co-operative Milk Supply Unions, State aid to —	220
Producers'-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Societies in Ponnani	
taluk, disposal of collection by — orders regarding	547-548
Tin Workers' Cottage Co-operative Society, Palghat, forma-	
tion of	285-286
See Trithala Producers'-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Society.	
Commercial Taxes Department—	
Question re Language test for Commercial Tax Officers, amend-	
ment to special rules for the Madras Commercial Taxes Ser-	
vice	514-515
Cost of living—	
Question re steps taken for reduction of — in April and May	
1956	7-10
Cottage industries—	
Question re Paper industry, starting of a newsprint or a rayon	
pulp plant near Bhavanisagar	283-284
Courts—	
Question re Sub-Court at Cannanore, establishment of	286-287
Court-fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955—	
See Papers laid on the table of the House.	
Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956—	
See Bills.	
Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956—	
See Bills.	
Culverts—	
Question re repairs to — on Kasargode-Jalasoor road	157
D	
Demands for excess expenditure during years 1951-52 and	
1952-53—	
Presentation of Statement of —	166
Demands for grants for excess expenditure in the year 1951-52	
re —	
Administration of Justice	512
Capital Outlay on Irrigation	511
Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes	514
Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading	514
Civil Works—Grants-in-aid	513
Civil Works—Works	513
District Administration and Miscellaneous	511-512
Electricity	509, 513
Famine	509-510
General Discussion re	496-498
Harijan Uplift	509

D—cont.

	PAGES
Demand for grants for excess expenditure in the year 1951-52 <i>re cont.</i>	
Head of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff	508
Jails	512
Medical	509, 512
Motor Vehicles Acts	508
Pensions	510
	513-514
Road Transport Schemes	510, 514
State Excise Duties	511
State Legislature	508-509
	511
Stationery and Printing	510
Demand for grants for further expenditure in the year 1956-57 <i>re—</i>	
Agriculture and Fisheries	499
Capital Outlay on Civil Works	507
Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	507
Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	507
Capital Outlay on Irrigation	506-507
Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant	505
Civil Works—Grants-in-aid	505-506
Civil Works—Works	505
Co-operation	500-552
District Administration and Miscellaneous	499
Electricity	506
Famine	506
General Discussion <i>re</i>	478-495
Industries and Cinchona	503-505
Land Revenue Department	498
Loans and Advances by the State Government	508
Medical	499
Miscellaneous	506
Motor Vehicles Acts Administration	498
Public Health	499
Veterinary	500
Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kasaragod— Question <i>re</i> shifting of the office of — to Mangalore	153-154
Deputy Speaker— Announcement <i>re</i> arrest of Sri K. Vinayakam, M.L.A.	211
Devolution of Sthanam Properties Management Bill, 1956— <i>See Bills.</i>	
Diseases— Question <i>re</i> measures taken to prevent further spread of dysentery in Ettikulam, North Malabar	561

E

Education— Question <i>re</i> — Refresher Courses in English for teachers	4
S.S.L.C. Moderation Board, Constitution of — for 1956	2
Educational concession— Question <i>re</i> compensation to school managements in respect of fee concession to Vanniyakula Kshatriyas, payment of	88-90
Elections— Question <i>re</i> General Election to the State Assembly, holding of new —	2-4
Electricity— Question <i>re</i> — Extension of — to Shoranur, Ottapalam, Lakkidi, etc., places in South Malabar	234-235
Rural electrification, Central Government's allotment to the State for	102-103
Staggering of electric power in Tiruvallur area	451-452

E -cont.

Essences—	PAGES
Question <i>re</i> intoxicating —, death due to drinking of — ...	242
Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948—	
<i>See</i> papers laid on the table of the House.	
Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1956—	
<i>See</i> Bills.	
<i>See</i> Message from the Governor.	
Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1956—	
<i>See</i> Bills.	
Expunction—	
Of remarks about Kattabomman by Sri V. Balakrishnan ...	566-567

F

Fisheries—	
Question <i>re</i> details of the plan for the development of — under the Second Five-Year Plan ...	451
Fishermen—	
Question <i>re</i> giving of employment to — in Malabar ...	5
Fishing—	
Question <i>re</i> number of Stake-net fishing licence issued by Government in Chirakka taluk ...	543-545
Floods—	
Question <i>re</i> —	
Extent of damages caused by — in Kasaragod taluk ...	553-554
Number of people rendered homeless and number of houses collapsed on account of — in South Kanara district ...	552-553
Food Adulteration Act—	
<i>See</i> Adulteration.	
Foresters—	
Question <i>re</i> promotion of — as Rangers ...	237
Forests—	
Question <i>re</i> Wenlock Downs in Ootacamund Hills—disreservation of — ...	388-390

G

General Sales Tax Act, 1939—	
<i>See</i> Papers laid on the table of the House.	
General Sales Tax (Turnover and Assessment) Rules, 1939—	
Amendment to—	
Motion <i>re</i> ...	583-588
Gopalan, Sri K. P.—	
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> strike in Ramadass Haridass Rice and Oil Mills, Kozhikode ...	398-399
Bills—Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1956 ...	407-413
Demand for grants for further expenditure in the year 1956—	
57 <i>re</i> Industries and Cinchona ...	503-504 505
Gopalakrishnan, Sri P. K.—	
Constitution of India, ratification of amendments to — ...	168-169 173
Gosadans—	
Question <i>re</i> number of — run by Government and other agencies ...	238
Goshalas—	
Question <i>re</i> aid under Second Five-Year Plan given to — in Malabar ...	238-239
Government Estate, Madras—	
Question <i>re</i> residential quarters in the —, allotment to legislators ...	102

Govindan, Sri G.—

Resolution <i>re</i> distribution of yarn to handloom weavers at fair price and textile policy of the Government of India ...	439
---	-----

Guineaworm—

Question *re*—

Guineaworm-affected areas in Udayarpalayam taluk, provision of protected water-supply to — ...	298
Guineaworm-affected villages in Udayarpalayam taluk, survey of ...	293

H

Handloom Cess Fund—

Question <i>re</i> allotment made by the Centre out of — to Madras Government and amount spent for Malabar district ...	302-304
---	---------

Harijans—

Question *re*—

Appointment of — as trustees in Vriddhachalam Palamalanathar temple ...	22
Construction of a drinking-water well for Venkaivadi Harijan colony ...	21
Construction of pathway and drinking-water well for — in Akshikadu village ...	17

See House-sites.

See Midday meals.

Harijan Uplift—

Question <i>re</i> Harijan colonies in Chinnasalem firka, Kallakurichi taluk — progress of development schemes — ...	563
--	-----

Health Centres—

Question <i>re</i> opening of Primary — in Gingee taluk ...	157
---	-----

Hindi—

Question <i>re</i> monetary help for popularization of — in secondary schools ...	218-220
---	---------

Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board—

Question <i>re</i> taking over of surplus income of mutts and temples under the control of ...	226-228
--	---------

Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951—

See Papers laid on the table of the House.

Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board—

See Area Committees.

Hospitals—

Question <i>re</i> number of taluk headquarters without — in 1956.	386-387
--	---------

Hospitals and Dispensaries—

Question *re*—

Government hospital workers, demands of — ...	239-240
Number of — without doctors during the year 1956 ...	293-296
Taluk Headquarters Hospitals, South Kanara, improvement of — ...	154

Hostel(s)—

Question <i>re</i> construction of — for girl students in the City.	231-232
---	---------

Harijan —misappropriation of funds granted to — ...

217-218

Hotel workers—

Question <i>re</i> introduction of a Bill governing working conditions of — ...	152-153
---	---------

H—cont.

House-sites—	PAGES
Question re—	
Assignment of — on natham poramboke lands to Harijans of Siruvadi village	...
Provision of — and burial ground for Harijans of Kattukollai village	154
	217

I

Ice Factories—	
Question re opening of — in Malabar coast for freezing and storing fish	94

Indebted Agriculturists (Repayment of Debts) Bill, 1956—	
See Bills.	

Industries—	
Question re—	
Industrial estate at Kozhikode—representation from Kozhikode Municipal Council for starting of —	393-394
Industrial school at Cannanore—opening of —	396
See Labour Union.	
See Second Five-Year Plan.	
Starting of a paper mill in Malabar	6-7

Industrial disputes—	
Question re—	
Receipt of award passed in — between workers and management in the publication industry	537-538
Textile mills of the State—disputes in 1956 in the — particulars re —	390-392

Inland waterways—	
Question re development of —	156

Irrigation—	
Question re—	
Milaganoor tank and supply channel in Sivaganga taluk—execution of further work to the	555-556
Pambikulam waters—submission of report by the Chief Engineer for utilization of —	387-388

Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Act, 1955—	
See Papers laid on the table of the House.	

Kandaswamy, Sri C.—	
Bills—	
Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1956	569-570
Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956	309, 319, 323-324, 338, 341, 348, 359-360
Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956	29-35
	113, 114, 118, 119-120, 129-131

Committee on Assurances—presentation of Third Report of the —	568
---	-----

Kandaswamy Gounder, Sri S.—	
Bills—Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956	52-54

Karuthiruman, Sri P. G.—	
Bills—	
Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956	175-181, 349
Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956	49-51

K—cont.

	PAGES
Kattabomman—	
Expunction of remarks by Sri V. Balakrishnan <i>re</i>	566-567
Kerala Plywood Company, Kozhikode—	
Question <i>re</i> payment of compensation to the workers of — ...	293
Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode—	
Question <i>re</i> removal of machinery from —	151
Koran, Sri O.—	
Demand for grants for further expenditure for 1956-57, general discussion <i>re</i>	483-486
Krishnan, Sri R.—	
Bills—	
Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1956	572
Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1956	408
Krishna Ayyar, Sri V. R.—	
Bills—	
Agriculturists' Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1956	424-425
Devolution of Sthanam Properties Management Bill, 1956. ...	421, 422
Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1956	423
Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1956	400-404
Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1956	414-415, 515
Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1956	517, 520, 521
Krishnaswamy Ayyangar, Sri P. S.—	
Bills—	
Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956 ...	308, 309
Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956 ...	310, 312-313, 316-317
Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956 ...	319, 332, 334, 337, 345-346
Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956 ...	348, 350, 352
Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956 ...	111-112
Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956 ...	113, 119, 120
Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956 ...	133-134
Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1956 ...	529
Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956	522
Kunhi Mohamed Shafee, Sri K.—	
Bills—Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1956	412-413, 516
Future of Malabar District Board and its employees, calling attention to	396-397
Kuttikrishnan Nair, Sri K. P.—	
Bills—Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1956	407, 410
Bills—Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1956	411

L

Labour Dispute—	
Question <i>re</i> conciliation proceedings in the — between the Mill Workers' Union, Coimbatore, and the managements of textile mills	551
Labour Union—	
Question <i>re</i> proposal to bring in legislation to restrict one — for one industry	453-454
Land Revenue Surcharge—	
Question <i>re</i> collection of — under Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Act, 1955	545
Land Revenue (Surcharge and Additional Surcharge) Amendment Bill, 1956—	
See Message from the Governor,	

L—cont.

	PAGES
Legislative Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Bill, 1956— See Bills.	
Livestock—	
Question <i>re</i> census of — during 1956	392-393
Livestock Farm(s)—	
Question <i>re</i> removal of buffalo stud bulls from Thiruvazham- kunnu —	152
Lignite deposits—	
Question <i>re</i> investigation of — in Karaikurichi village, Udayar- palayam taluk	386
Lignite mines—	
Question <i>re</i> results of experiments conducted in Neiveli — ...	385-386
Loans—	
Delay in disposal of takkavi loan applications in Tanjore dis- trict, calling attention to	164-165
Question <i>re</i> loan applications from agriculturists in Kollegal taluk, steps taken for the disposal of	155-156
Loan applications—	
Calling attention to refusal of — in Udaiyarpalayam taluk, Tiruchirappalli district	564-566
Local Development Works—	
Question <i>re</i> non-payment of grants to — in Malabar	300
Lock-out—	
Question <i>re</i> Malabar Tile Works, Feroke, alleged — in ...	301
Lower Bhavani Project area—	
Collection of penal water-cess in —, calling attention to ...	244-245
Question <i>re</i> —	
Committee to enquire into the grievances of the ayacutdars in the — appointment of	101
Reduction of penalty for unauthorized paddy cultivation in the —	98-99
Water levy on the ayacutdars of the — in Coimbatore dis- trict	99-101
See Wells.	
Madanagopal, Sri V.—	
Bills—	
Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956 ...	213-215
Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956 ...	60-63 133
Madhava Ayurvedic College—	
See Colleges.	
Malabar Tenacy (Amendment) Bill, 1956, The—	
See Bills.	
Malabar District Board—	
Calling attention to — future of — and its employees	396-398
Mannans—	
See Castes.	

—cont.

PAGES

Manickavelu, the Hon. Sri, M. A.—	
Adverse seasonal condition in Kollegal taluk, statement <i>re</i> .	105-106
Bills—	
Agriculturists' Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1956	425-426
Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956	174-175
	265-270, 315-316, 317
	320-321, 323, 332-333
	334, 338, 346-347, 350, 351, 353, 354, 356
	368, 369, 371, 372
	378-380
Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956	28, 41
	52, 107-110, 118, 121
	139, 142, 148, 149
Indebted Agriculturists (Repayment of Debts) Bill, 1956	426
Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1956	408-409
Collection of penal water-cess in Lower Bhavani area, statement <i>re</i>	244
Delay in disposal of takkavi loan applications in Tanjore district, statement <i>re</i>	165
General Sales Tax (Turnover and Assessment) Rules, 1939, motion <i>re</i> amendment to	583-588
Refusal of loan applications in Udaiyarpalayam taluk, Tiruchirappalli district, statement <i>re</i>	565-566
Manjaya Shetty, Sri Y.—	
Bills—	
Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956	188-189
	320-337
Manures—	
See Papers laid on the table of the House.	
Matter of urgent public importance—	
Acute shortage of and blackmarketing in cement, calling attention to	474-476
Adverse seasonal conditions in Kollegal taluk, calling attention to	104-106
Collection of penal water-cess in Lower Bhavani area, calling attention to	244-245
Delay in disposal of takkavi loan applications in Tanjore district, calling attention to	164-165
Future of Malabar District Board and its employees, calling attention to	396-398
Refusal of loan applications in Udaiyarpalayam taluk, Tiruchirappalli district, calling attention to	564-566
Members of Legislative Assembly—	
Announcement <i>re</i> arrest of Sri K. Vinayakam	211
Menon, Dr. K. B.—	
Bills—Devolution of Sthanam Properties Management Bill, 1956	420-421
Constitution of India, ratification of amendments to—	169-171
Message from the Council—	
See Bills.	
Message from the Governor <i>re</i> —	
Estates (Abolition and conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1956	164
Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1956	25
Land Revenue (Surcharge and Additional Surcharge) Amendment Bill, 1956	25
Midday meals—	
Question <i>re</i> provision of — to Harijan students in district board schools of South Arcot	560
Minor Ports—	
See Ports.	

Motor Transport—

M—cont.

Question *re* refresher courses on traffic regulations and first aid to drivers and conductors of — 235-236

Motor Vehicles Act, 1939—

See Papers laid on the table of the House.

Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940—

See Papers laid on the table of the House.

Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931—

See Papers laid on the table of the House.

Municipality—

Question *re* grant of loan to Tellicherry — for prevention of sea erosion 21

Museum—

Question *re* removal of golden sword of Payasai Raja to Government Museum, Madras 160

Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad, Raja—

Demand for grants for Excess Expenditure in the year 1951-52, general discussion *re* 497-498

Muthiah Pillai, Sri C.—

Bills—Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956. 185-188

Mutts—

See Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments.

N

Nagarajan, Sri V. R.—

Bills—

Code of Criminal Procedure (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1956. 526
Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956 ... 197-199
320

Nalla Gounder, Sri P. S.—

Bills—Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956. 201-202

Nallasivam, Sri K. R.—

Bills—Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956. 193-194

Collection of penal water-cess in Lower Bhavani area, calling attention to 244-245

Nallaswami, Sri B. K.—

Demand for Grants for further expenditure in the year 1956-57 *re* Industries and Cinchona 504

Narayana Kurup, Sri M.—

Bills—

Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1956 568-569
581

Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956 ... 251-252
309, 313-314, 319, 320, 321
326-328, 333, 337-338
339-341, 344, 361-362
372-373, 374

Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956 ... 27, 29
39-42, 113, 115, 121
123-124, 143

Devolution of Sthanam Properties Management Bill, 1956 ... 418-420
423

Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1956 404-406
411-412, 519
520, 521

Demand for grants for further expenditure for 1956-57, general discussion *re* 478-480

Narayanan Nambiar, Sri M.—

Demand for Grants for further expenditure in the year 1956-57 *re* co-operation 501-502

P—cont.

Papers laid on the table of the House—

Ambar charka, exemption from sales tax, notification <i>re</i> ...	65
Betting Tax Rules, 1935, amendments to	149
Bills passed by Madras Legislature in August 1956 and assented to by Governor	592
Children Act, 1920, amendment of Appendix I of the Rules, notification <i>re</i>	66
Children Act, 1920 amendment of rules, notification <i>re</i> ...	66
Cinemas (Regulations) Act, 1955, amendment of rules, notification <i>re</i>	67
Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933, amendment adding the word 'cess', notification <i>re</i>	65
Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933, amendment <i>re</i> preparation and approval of the Budget of Market Committees, notification <i>re</i>	65
Compost manures, manufacture and sale of — to agriculturists, exemption from sales tax	65
Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955, notification <i>re</i> remission of court-fees on application for fishing licences ...	215
Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1956, remission of court-fees in certain cases, notification <i>re</i>	66
Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955, remission of court-fees for applications presented to Electricity Department Officers, notification <i>re</i>	67
Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955, remission of court-fees for applications for iron and steel materials by cottage industries fabricators, notification <i>re</i>	65
Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955, remission of court-fees for leave applications from village officers, notification <i>re</i>	66
Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, amending rules under — notification <i>re</i>	274
General Sales Tax Act, 1939 — exemption of certain kinds of precious stones from the tax payable under the — notification <i>re</i> —	445
General Sales Tax Act, 1939, exemption for woollen blankets from additional sales tax, notification <i>re</i>	67
General Sales Tax Act, 1939, exempting the Guild of Service Thrift Shop, from payment of tax, notification <i>re</i> — ...	530
General Sales Tax Act, 1939 — Notification regarding classification of cotton cloth as fine or superfine —	592
General Timber Transit Rules and Special Timber Transit Rules, amendments to	149
G.O. No. 2454, Revenue, dated 18th June 1956 — <i>re</i> amendment with reference to the powers of the assessing authority.	445
Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951, extension of — to a charity, notification <i>re</i>	66
Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951, extension of — to Macdonald Choultry, notification <i>re</i>	67
Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Act, 1955, rules under	64
Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, amending Form T.G.R., notification <i>re</i>	64
Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, amendment regarding maintenance of trip sheets, notification <i>re</i>	64

P—cont.

Papers laid on the table of the House—cont.

Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, exempting the jeep of American Embassy from registration fees, notification <i>re</i> ...	66
Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, prescribing previous driving experience to drive public service vehicles, notification <i>re</i> new rule under ...	64
Motor Vehicles Rules, 1950—amendment of rule 291— <i>re</i> inspection of public service vehicles ...	592
Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940—inserting new rule 393-AA— <i>re</i> grant of permission by Transport Authority for illuminated advertisements on motor vehicles— ...	592
Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, grant of pakka contract carriage permit for luxury coach for tourists, notification <i>re</i> ...	215
Public Service Commission Regulations, amendment of, notification <i>re</i> ...	67
Public Service Commission Regulations, amendment <i>re</i> exclusion of certain posts from Commission's purview, notification <i>re</i> ...	65
Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1948, amendment of rules, notification <i>re</i> ...	66
Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Rules, 1939, amendment to ...	149
Small Scale and Cottage Industries Loans and Subsidy Rules, 1956 ...	149
Village Panchayats Act, 1950, amendments to rules under, notification <i>re</i> ...	65
Village Panchayats Act, 1950, rules under, notification <i>re</i> ...	65
White Paper on Local Administration ...	592
Paper Mills— See Industries.	
Parambikulam Aliyar Reservoir Project— Question <i>re</i> consultation with the Travancore-Cochin Government <i>re</i> preliminary investigation of ...	289-292
Pepper— Question <i>re</i> steps taken by the Government to prevent the fall in price of — in Malabar ...	394-395
Permits— Question <i>re</i> — Issue of — for importing medicinal preparations containing spirits ...	454-458
Misuse of export — for chillies granted to Salem Marketing Society ...	4-5
Police— Question <i>re</i> alleged ill-treatment of Dravida Kazhakam volunteers by — in Coimbatore ...	281-283
See Public Services.	
Police Dogs— Question <i>re</i> lending of — to Mysore Government ...	244
Police Firing— Question <i>re</i> report by Sri W. R. S. Saththianadhan on the enquiry about — at Naduvattam — ...	540-543
Ports— Question <i>re</i> Beyport wharf of Kozhikode Port—amount sanctioned for development of ...	390
Improvement of — at Azhikkal in Chirakkal taluk in North Malabar ...	16-17
Port at Kappai, Payyanur, North Malabar—suggestion for opening of ...	390
Regulation of employment in minor — ...	159-160

P—cont.

PAGES

Postmasters—

- Question *re* extra departmental — holding the posts of village munsifs, number of 14-16

Pottery Training Centre—

- Question *re* starting of — at Periyé in Kasargod taluk, South Kanara district 298

Powers of Assessing Authority—

See papers laid on the table of the House.

Printing Technology—

- Question *re* number of students that appeared for the examination 561-562

Prohibition Act, 1937—

- Question *re* proposal to amend certain provisions of the Madras. 472-474

Prohibition Offences—

- Question *re* number of cases filed in Tirunelveli district under Prohibition Act—after 1st January 1956 561

Projects—

- Question *re* Lower Bhavani Project — memorandum from the Three-man Committee appointed by the ayacutdars of the —. 548-551

Public Health—

- Question *re* number of persons affected, etc., by dysentery and smallpox in Peringom and Vayakkara amsams in Payyanur firka, North Malabar 23-24
- See* Adjournment motion.

Public Services—

- Question *re* Sub-Inspectors reverted as head constables, promotion of 1-2

Public Service Commission Regulations—

See Papers laid on the table of the House.

Q

Questions and Answers—

Adityan, Sri S. T.—

- Question *re* Printing Technology — number of students that appeared for the examination in — 561-562

- Question *re* Prohibition Act — number of cases filed in Tirunelveli district under — after 1st January 1956 561

Aranganathan, Sri K.—

- Question *re*—
- Co-operative institutions, working of — 451
- Cost of living, steps taken for reduction of — in April and May 1956 7-10
- Hindi in secondary schools, monetary help for popularization of — 218-220
- Hospitals, number of taluk headquarters without — in 1956. 386-387
- Lignite mines — further results of experiments conducted in — 385-386
- National Extension Service Schemes, training of personnel for 90-92
- Number of cases under the Central Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and steps taken for the prevention of adulteration 287-288
- Primary Health Centres, opening of — in Gingee taluk ... 157
- Trade school, opening of a — in Cuddalore 11-12

Deivasigamany, Sri S.—

- Question *re* Medical Colleges, number of candidates admitted into — belonging to Backward Classes 22-23

Q—cont.

Questions and Answers—cont.

Gopalakrishnan, Sri P. K.—

Question re—

Akila Malabar Kendra Kalasamithi, Kozhikode, grant of financial assistance, to	292
Ice factories, opening of — in Malabar Coast for freezing and storing fish	94
Producers'-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Societies in Pon-nani taluk — disposal of excess collection by —, orders regarding	547-548

Gopalan, Sri K. P.—

Question re—

Aerial mast in the Malabar Special Police camp at Malap-puram, removal to a place outside Malabar	297
Beedi Industrial Co-operative, memorandum requesting the Government to start — at Payyanur	855
Beypore Wharf of Kozhikode Port — amount sanctioned for the development of	390
Cattle disease — number of deaths due to — in Thavitiseri desam and Eramam in Payyanur firka, North Malabar.	383
Concrete bridge across the Kavvai river in North Malabar, construction of —	236
Dysentery, measures taken to prevent further spreading of — in Ettikulam, North Malabar	561
Dysentery and smallpox — Number of persons affected, etc., by, in Peringom and Vayakkara amsams in Payya-nur firka, North Malabar	23-24
Fishermen, giving employment to — in Malabar	5
Fishing licences — number of — statement issued by Gov-ernment in Chirakkal taluk —	543-545
Floods, number of people rendered homeless and number of houses collapsed on account of — in South Kanara dis-trict	552-553
Handloom Cess Fund, allotment made by the Centre out of — to Madras Government and amount spent for Malabar district	302-304
Industrial Estate at Kozhikode — representation from Kozhikode Municipal Council for starting of	393-394
Industrial School at Cannanore — starting of an —	395-396
Kerala Plywood Company, Kozhikode, payment of compen-sation to the workers of	293
Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode, removal of machinery from —	151
Labour dispute, conciliation proceedings in the — between the Mill Workers' Union, Coimbatore, and the manage-ments of textile mills	551
Malabar Tiles Works, Feroke, alleged lock-out in	301
Paper mill, starting of a — in Malabar	6-7
Payyanur-Madayi Firka Community Development Block Advisory Committee, meetings of	92
Pepper — steps taken by the Government to prevent the fall in price of — in Malabar	394-395
Port at Azhikkal in Chirakkal taluk, North Malabar, improvement of —	16-17

Questions and Answers—cont.

Gopalan, Sri K. P.—cont.

Question re—cont.

Port at Kavvai, Payyanur, North Malabar—Suggestion for opening of —	390
Reorganization of States, allocation of personnel to Kerala and Mysore consequent on —	162-163
Road(s), construction of Mattool-Medai — in Chirakkal taluk	453
Second Five-Year Plan, Industries to be started in Malabar under —	23
Thiruvannoor Cotton Mill, Kallai, Malabar, reasons for and number of workers involved in the strike in —	279
Urdu text-books — publication of — for S.S.L.C. class	537
Village Officers of Malabar, redressal of grievances of —	155
Water-supply, steps taken for augmenting — to the City of Madras	284
Wild animals — damage by wild elephants to crops, etc., in Kokkot Pathi Malai in Puligome and Patapara in North Malabar	559-560

Gopalan Unni, Sri K. C.—

Question re—

Permits for importing medicinal preparations containing spirit, issue of —	454-458
Single-point sales tax, introduction of — Communication received from the Union Government re	223

Jagannathan, Sri M.—

Question re—

House-sites and burial-ground for Harijans of Kattukollai village, provision of —	217
House-sites on natham poramboke lands, assignment of — to Harijans of Siruvadi village	154
Pathway and drinking water well for Harijans in Akshikadu village — construction of	17

Jeevanandam, Sri P.—

Question re: House rent allowance, rules re grant of — to Government servants including last grade servants	385 447-448
---	----------------

Kalyanasundaram, Sri M.—

Question re—

Cement, distribution of — to dealer for sale to public	467-470
Committee on Co-operation, recommendations of	94-95
Misuse of — Export permits, for chillies granted to Salem Marketing Society	4-5
Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Act, 1955 — collection of surcharge under the —	545
South Bank Canal, date for the closure of —	225-226
Well subsidy, speedy recovery of — by coercive process	14

Kandasamy, Sri C.—

Question re—

Government hospital workers, demands of —	239-240
Kansapuram Panchayat Board President, action taken on certain charges against —	228-231

Karuthiruman, Sri P. G.—

Question re — turmeric stocks sealed at Erode Mundy, release of	304-306
---	---------

Kattimuthu, Sri M.—

Question re—

Drinking-water well, construction of a — for Venkaivadi Harijan Colony	21
Harijans—Appointment as trustees in Vriddhachalam Palamalanathar temple	22
Harijan colonies, progress of development schemes to — in Chinnasalem firka, Kallakurichi taluk	563

Q—cont.

Questions and answers—cont.

Kattimuthu, Sri M.—cont.

Question re—cont.

Midday meals, provision of — to Harijan students in District Board schools of South Arcot	560
Travelling allowance, denial of — to Tamil Police constables going on duty beyond hundred miles	560

Krishna Ayyar, Sri V. R.—

Question re—

Appeals on commercial tax cases, disposal of —	13-14
Basic Training School teachers — regularization of the services of — in Malabar district	558-559
Foresters, promotion of — as Rangers	287
Gosadans, number of — run by Governmental and other agencies	228
Goshalas aid under Second Five-Year Plan to — in Malabar	238-239
Government Museum, Madras, removal of golden sword of the Payasi Raja to —	160
Gramasevak Training School, Bhayanisagar — number of applications received for admission into — in June 1956, and the number of Malayalees selected	563
Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode, removal of machinery from —	151
Local Development Works in Malabar, non-payment of grants to	300
Motor Transport, refresher courses on traffic regulations and first aid to drivers and conductors	235-236
Multi-point sales tax, abolition of — directions from the Central Government re	224-225
Mutts and temples, taking over of surplus income of — under the control of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board	226-228
Non-Gazetted Officers, postponement of receipt of pay by —	161-162
Research institution in Ayurveda, starting of —	12-13
Service conditions in the reorganized States, representation from Malabar Judicial Officers re	87-88
Sub-Court at Cannanore, establishment of	286-287
Technical colleges in Tamil districts, non-admission of Malayalee students in	299-300
Tellicherry Municipality, grant of loan to — for preventing sea erosion	21

Krishnaswami Ayyangar, Sri P. S.—

Milagonoor tank and supply channel in Sivaganga taluk —

Extension of further work to the — 555-556

Kunhan, Sri E. T.—

Question re—

Arecanut Marketing Co-operative Society, Kumaranellur, financial progress of —	21-22
---	-------

Mannans of Malabar, — caste of — and educational concessions given to	384-385
--	---------

Kunhi Mohamed Shafee, Sri K.—

Question re—

Police firing, report by Sri W. R. S. Saththianadhan on the enquiry about — at Naduvattam	540-543
--	---------

Teachers, steps taken for the payment of pension to aided and local board elementary school teachers	545-547
---	---------

Questions and Answers—cont.

Madhavan Nambiar, Sri K.—

Question re—

Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode, removal of machinery from	151
Koodlay High School, Malabar, transfer of management to a registered committee	300-301
Madhava Ayurvedic College, representation for the enhancement of grant to —	13
Non-Gazetted Officers' representation for — in State Legislature and Lok Sabha	160-161
Non-Gazetted Officers' Association, representation from— re filling up of vacancies	1
Trithala Producers-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Society, utilization of excess collections made by —	463-466

Nagarajan, Sri V. R.—

Question re—

Compensation to school managements in respect of fee-concession to Vanniyakula Kshatriyas, payment of	88-90
Medical Colleges at Madras, number of Vanniyakula Kshatriya students admitted into — in July 1950	157-159

Narayana Kurup, Sri M.—

Question re—

Aerial mast in the Malabar Special Police camp at Malapuram, removal to a place outside Malabar	296-297
Agricultural credit, constitution of a fund in respect of —	300
Bus-fare, reduction of minimum — in mufassal	18-20
Co-operative Department, strictures against certain officers of — by the Ottapalem Assistant Sessions Judge	243
Deputation of teachers working in schools managed by the Malabar Education Society, representation by	301-302
Electricity extension of — to Shoranur, Ottapalam, Lak-kadi, etc., places	234-235
Floods—extent of damages caused by — in Kasaragod taluk	553-554
Intoxicating essence, death due to drinking of —	242
National Extension Service Blocks, opening of new — in Malabar	93-94
Parambikulam waters—submission of report by the Chief Engineer for the utilization of —	387-388
Sales tax, levy of Single Point — communication received from the Union Government re	222-223
Thiruvazhamkundu farm, removal of buffalo stud bulls from —	152

Narayanan Nambiar, Sri M.—

Question re—

Bridge, construction of a — at Nileshwar in South Kanara district	16
Culverts on Kasaragode-Jalasoar road, repairs to —	157
Hosdrug-Madikal-Nileshwar road, formation of	103-104
Kariankot bridge at Nileshwar in South Kanara district, delay in the construction of and expenditure incurred on.	296
Office of Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kasaragod, shifting of — to Mangalore	153-154
Pottery Training Centre at Periye in Kasaragod taluk, South Kanara district, starting of —	248
Taluk Headquarters Hospital, South Kanara, improvement of —	154
Tellicherry-Kadapuram road, construction of —	241

Q—cont.

Questions and Answers—cont.

Narayanan Nambiar, Sri T. C.—

Question re—

Industrial School at Cannanore — opening of — ...	396
Sub-Registrars, reversion of — and the number from Malabar ...	538-540
Thiruvannoor Cotton Mill strike, representation from the Cotton Mill Workers' Union, Thiruvannoor, Kozhikode and action taken thereon ...	279-281
Tin Workers' Cottage Co-operative Society, Palghat, formation of ...	285-286

Palanisamy, Sri N. K.—

Question re—

Air base in Ramanathapuram district in the name of Katta Bomman, construction of ...	284-285
Andhra-Madras border disputes, settlement of ...	83-86
Artificial Rain, details of the Report of the Committee for reviewing experiments for producing — ...	556-558
Betting on New York cotton prices, prevention of ...	86-87
Boundaries of Shencottah taluk to be transferred to Madras State, survey of ...	86
Ceylon Tamilians, Madras Government support to — ...	163-164
Committee on Co-operation, recommendation of — ...	94
Hostel for girl students in the City, construction of — ...	231-232
Hotel workers, introduction of a Bill governing conditions of work of — ...	152-153
Inter-State Sales Tax, arrears of — due for the years 1954, 1955 and 1956 ...	221
Labour disputes in textile mills in 1956 — particulars re—	390-392
Labour Union, legislation to restrict one — for one Industry, proposal to bring in — ...	453-454
Livestock — census of — during 1956 ...	392-393
Lower Bhavani Project area, committee to enquire into the grievances of the ayacutdars in the ...	101
Lower Bhavani Project area, reduction of penalty for unauthorized paddy cultivation in the — ...	98-99
Lower Bhavani Project Area water levy on the ayacutdars of the — in Coimbatore district ...	99-101
Minor ports, resolution of employment of — ...	159-160
Naval base at Tuticorin, construction of — ...	236-237
Number of hospitals and dispensaries without doctors during the year 1956 ...	293-296
Parambikulam Aliyar Reservoir Project, consultation with the Travancore-Cochin Government re preliminary investigation of ...	289-292
Police dogs lending of — to Mysore Government ...	244
Refresher Courses, conduct of — in English for teachers ...	4
Rural electrification, Central Government's allotment to the State for ...	102-103
Sales Tax—number of persons convicted for non-payment of — during 1955 ...	221-222
Sub-Inspectors reverted as Head Constables, promotion of.	1-2
Sugar, distribution of — imported — ...	220
S.S.L.C. Moderation Board, constitution of — in 1956 ...	2
Tailoring, amount allotted for training in — ...	232-233
Temples, maintenance of 1500 — in the Travancore-Cochin State that are proposed to be incorporated with Madras under States reorganisation ...	452
Wells, prohibition of the digging or deepening of — in Lower Bhavani Project area ...	95-98
Wenlock Downs in Ooty Hills — disreservation of — ...	388-390

Questions and Answers—cont.

Raghava Mudaliar, Sri E. L.—

Question re State Bank of India, opening of — at Thirupattur, and the consequent retrenchment of staff in Treasuries

562

Ramanurthi, Sri P.—

Question re Industrial disputes, receipt of award passed in — between the workers and management in the Plantation Industry

537-538

Rangaswami Reddiar, Sri P.—

Question re—

Dravida Kazhagam volunteers, alleged ill-treatment by Police in Coimbatore

281-283

Harijan hostels, misappropriation of funds granted to —

217-218

Inland waterways, development of —

156

Radium needles, loss of —

233-234

Ratnam, Sri A.—

Question re—

Co-operative Milk Supply Unions, State aid to —

220

Fisheries, details of the plan for the development of — under the Second Five-Year Plan

451

General Election, to the State Assembly, holding of —

2-4

Paper industry, starting of a newsprint or rayon pulp plant near Bhavanisagar

283-284

Residential quarters in the Government Estate, Madras, allotment to legislators

102

Senapathi Gounder, Sri A.—

Question re Lower Bhavani Project—memorandum from the Three-Man Committee appointed by the ayacutdars of the —

548-551

Vinayakam, Sri K.—

Question re—

Acharya Vinobha Bhave, whether the tour of — is a Government sponsored one

459-463

Electric power, staggering of — in Tiruvallur area

451-452

Virupakshiah, Sri S. C.—

Question re—

Cattle preventive and curative measures taken against the death of —

458-459

Loan applications from agriculturists in Kollegal taluk, steps taken for the disposal of —

155-156

Viswanathan, Sri K. R.—

Question re—

Area Committee—Constitution of — for Tiruchirappalli district by Hindu Religious Endowments Board

24

Extra departmental postmasters holding the posts of village munsifs' number of

14-16

Government Medical Colleges, admission of candidates from Tiruchirappalli district to

22

Guineaworm-affected villages in Udayarpalayam taluk, survey of

258

Guineaworm-affected areas in Udayarpalayam taluk, provision of protected water-supply to —

298

Lignite deposits—investigation of — in Karaikurichi village, Udayarpalayam taluk

386

Prohibition Act, 1937, proposal to amend certain provisions of the Madras —

471-474

R

Radium needles—	
Question <i>re</i> loss of —	233-234
Raghava Mudaliar, Sri E. L.—	
Bills—	
Agriculturists' Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1956	424
Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956.	250-251 270, 329
Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956.	63-64 112-113
Rain—	
Question <i>re</i> artificial rain—details of the Report of the Committee for reviewing experiments for producing.	553-558
Rajam Ramasamy, Sri C.—	
Bills—Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956	119, 131 132
Raju, Sri K. T.—	
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> closure of Turmeric Godowns under Food Adulteration Act	26-27
Resolution <i>re</i> distribution of yarn to handloom weavers at fair price and textile policy of the Government of India	435-436 444-445
Ramakrishna Ayyar, Sri N.—	
Bills—Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956	330
Ramamurthy, Sri P.—	
Bills—	
Agriculturists' Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1956	426
Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1956	572-576
Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1956	525
Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956	249 252-265, 270-271, 272-273, 314-315, 330, 331-332, 336-337, 343, 344-345, 353-354, 357, 364-368, 369 371, 375-378
Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956	43-49 112, 114, 120, 121, 122, 134-139, 146-147, 148-149
Devolution of Sthanam Properties Management Bill, 1956	422
Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1956	528
Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1956	410, 521
Border dispute with Andhra State, delegation of Members to the Centre	245-246
Constitution of India, ratification of amendments to—	171-172
Demand for Grants for Excess Expenditure in the year 1951-52	496-497
Resolution <i>re</i> distribution of yarn to handloom weavers at fair price and textile policy of the Government of India	427-435 445
Ramalingam, Sri S.—	
Acute shortage of and black marketing of cement, calling attention to—	474
Bills—	
Cinemas (Regulations) Amendment Bill, 1956	525
Cultivation Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956	209-213 309, 311, 325-326 338, 341-342, 345, 348, 353, 369
Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956	114 115-116, 117-118, 120 126-128, 143, 145
Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1956	528-529

R—cont.

PAGES

Ramaswamy, Sri K. V.—	
Demand for grants for further expenditure for 1956-57, general discussion <i>re</i> —	482-483
Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Sri V. K.—	
Bills—	
Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956	191-192
Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956	132
Demand for grants for further expenditure for 1956-57, general discussion <i>re</i>	486-489
Ramaswami Naidu, Sri S.—	
Bills—Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956.	128-129
Ramasamy Padayachi, the Hon. Sri S. S.—	
Future of Malabar District Board and its employees — statement <i>re</i>	397-298
Rangaswami Reddiar, Sri P.—	
Bills—	
Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956	195-197
Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956	309, 314 132-133 145-146
Legislative Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Bill, 1956.	416-417 418
Constitution of India, ratification of amendments to —	168-169
Rathina Gounder, Sri N.—	
Bills—Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956.	59-60
Resolution <i>re</i> distribution of yarn to handloom weavers at fair price and textile policy of the Government of India	439-440
Ratnam, Sri A.—	
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> satyagraha by Tamil volunteers to urge the early settlement of Andhra-Madras border disputes	106-107
Bills—Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956.	54-56
Refresher Course—	
<i>See</i> Motor Transport.	
Reorganization of States—	
Question <i>re</i> allocation of personnel to Kerala and Mysore consequent on —	162-163
Resolution <i>re</i>—	
Distribution of yarn to handloom weavers at fair price and Textile Policy of the Government of India	427-445
Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1948—	
<i>See</i> Papers laid on the table of the House.	
Road(s)—	
Question <i>re</i> —	
Construction of Mattool-Medai road in Chirakkal taluk	453
Construction of — Tellicherri-Kadapuram road	241
Hosdrum-Madaikal-Nileshwar —, formation of	103-104
Ruling—	
Bills—There can be no point of order at the stage when the Minister is called upon to move a Bill for consideration	27
Decorum—	
An hon. Member observed that certain hon. Members did not understand the relationship of cement to agriculture and expressed sorrow for their ignorance. On a point of order being raised regarding this observation the Speaker observed that 'it is perfectly in order to say that a member is ignorant or a particular set of facts'	470

Ruling—cont.**Decorum—cont.**

An hon. Member raised the question of the propriety of laughing at another hon. Member when he puts a question. The Speaker observed that "There is a difference between laughing and laughing at a person. If one laughs, he laughs in jest; if one laughs at a person he laughs in scorn. What took place was merely laughing and not laughing at an hon. Member." ... 470

An hon. Member urging the putting down of the use of lethal essences, observed that "in order to remove suspicion in the minds of people, the Government were trying to save their 'Prohibition Faces' by encouraging people to indulge in such trade"; the Speaker observed that the words like 'suspicion' or 'encouragement' are not the proper words to be used against Government ... 457

It is not quite proper for a member to shout "Sir, Sir" to catch the eye of the Speaker in order to put supplementary questions. He should only stand up in his place ... 470, 476

Unbrellas are not to be brought inside the Chamber ... 546

Expunction—

Words, phrases and expressions which are calculated to lower the reputation or the honour of historical personalities and which are likely to wound the sentiments and susceptibilities of some at least of the Members of the House will be regarded as unparliamentary. Such words are likely to provoke controversies and ill-feelings among some of the Members. As it is the duty of the Chair to prevent it, the words used with reference to Kattabomman, were expunged from the Official Report ... 567

Rural Uplift—

Question *re* Gramasevak Training School at Bhavanisagar — number of applications received for admission to — in June 1956 and the number of Malayalees selected ... 563

S

Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Rules, 1939—
See Papers laid on the table of the House.

Sales Tax—**Question *re*—**

Abolition of multi point — directions from the Central Government *re* ... 224-225

Inter-State —, arrears of — due for the years 1954, 1955 and 1956 ... 221

Levy of — single point — communication received from the Union Government *re* ... 222-223

Number persons convicted for non-payment of — during 1955 ... 221-222

Sankara Varma Raja, Sri E. K—

Bills — Malabar Tenancy (Amendment), Bill, 1956 ... 515

Schools—**Question *re*—**

Koodaly High School, Malabar, transfer of management to a registered committee ... 300-301

Opening of a Trade School in Cuddalore ... 11-12

Popularization of Hindi in secondary — monetary help for ... 218-220

Sea erosion—

Question <i>re</i> grant of loan to Tellicherry Municipality for prevention of —	21
--	----

Seasonal conditions—

Calling attention to the adverse — in Kollegal taluk	104-106
--	---------

Second Five-Year Plan—

Question <i>re</i> industries to be started in Malabar under —	23
--	----

See Fisheries.

Selvaraj, Sri P.—

Bills—	
Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1956	571-572
Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956	362

Shetty, The Hon. Sri A. B.—

Adjournment motion <i>re</i> —	
Closure of turmeric godowns under Food Adulteration Act.	27
Prevalence of smallpox and peculiar contagious fever in Kallisseri village, Chirakkal taluk	477
Demand for grant for—Further expenditure in the year 1956-57 — <i>re</i> Co-operation	501-502

Shunmuga Rajeswara Selhupathi, The Hon. Sri R.—

Acute shortage of and black marketing in cement, attention called to —, statement <i>re</i>	475-476
---	---------

Silkworm Seed (Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 1956—
See Announcement.

See Bills.

Small Scale and Cottage Industries Loans and Subsidy Rules, 1956—

See Papers laid on the table of the House.

South Bank Canal—

See Canals.

Speaker, Mr.—

Acute shortage of and black-marketing of cement, calling attention to	474-476
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> —	
Closure of turmeric godowns under prevention of Food Adulteration Act	26 27
Prevalence of smallpox and peculiar contagious fever in Kallisseri village, Chirakkal taluk	476, 477
Strike in Ramadass Haridass Rice and Oil Mills, Kozhikode.	398-399
Amendments to Bills, fixation of time for sending —, announcement <i>re</i>	26

Bills—

Agriculturists' Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1956	424, 426
Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1956	568, 581
Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1956	582
Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1956	582-583
Cinemas (Regulations) Amendment Bill, 1956	524, 525
Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1956	525, 526
Code of Criminal Procedure (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1956	526, 527
Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956	54, 55, 56
	58, 175-181, 270,
	271, 272, 274

Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956	27, 29
---	--------

	56
--	----

Devolution of Sthanam Properties Management Bill, 1956	420, 423
--	----------

Eatstes Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1956	528, 529
---	----------

	530
--	-----

Indebted Agriculturists (Repayment of Debts) Bill, 1956	426
---	-----

Legislative Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Bill, 1956	417-418
--	---------

Speaker, Mr.—cont.

Bills—cont.

Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1956	404, 408
	416, 515, 516,
	517, 520, 521
Silkworm Seed (Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 1956	590-592
Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956	521, 522,
	523
Business of the House, Programme of sittings, announcement <i>re</i> .	25
Construction of India, ratification of amendments to —	167-169
	173
Demand for Grants for Excess Expenditure in the year 1952-53, general discussion <i>re</i>	498
Demand for Grants for Further Expenditure in 1956-57, general discussion <i>re</i>	478, 486
Expunction of remarks by Sri V. Balakrishnan <i>re</i> Kattabomman	566-567
General Sales Tax (Turnover and Assessment) Rules, 1939, amendment to —	587-588
Land Revenue (Surcharge and Additional Surcharge) Amendment Bill, 1956, amendment, <i>re</i>	25
Message from the Council <i>re</i> Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent Bill), 1956, announcement <i>re</i> —	564
Message from the Governor <i>re</i> Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1956, Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1956 and Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1956, announcement <i>re</i> —	564
Message from the Council <i>re</i> Silkworm Seed (Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 1956, announcement <i>re</i> —	396
Message from the Governor <i>re</i> Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1956, announcement <i>re</i> —	25
Resolution <i>re</i> distribution of yarn to handloom weavers at fair price and textile policy of the Government of India	427, 445
See Rulings.	
Spirit preparations—	
See Permits.	
Subbiah, Sri A. K.—	
Bills—Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956	189-191
Subramaniam, the Hon. Sri C.—	
Andhra-Madras border dispute, statement <i>re</i>	307-308
Bills—	
Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1956	568, 576
	581
Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1956	582
Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1956	582-583
Cinemas (Regulations) Amendment Bill, 1956	523-524
Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1956	525, 526
Code of Criminal Procedure (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1956	526, 527
Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956	261-262
	264, 271-274, 321, 328-330, 332-335
Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956	113, 114
	116-117, 122-123
Devolution of Sthanam Properties Management Bill, 1956	421-422
Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1956	528, 529
	530
Legislative Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Bill, 1956	417-418
Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1956	409-414
	516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521
Silkworm Seed (Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 1956	589-590
	591
Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956	521, 522
	523

S—cont.

PAGES

Subramaniam, the Hon. Sri C.—cont.	
Border dispute with Andhra State, delegation of Members to the Centre	246
Business of the House, change in the order of —	515, 528
Constitution of India, ratification of amendments to	527
Demand for Grants for Excess Expenditure in the year 1951-52, general discussion re	166-167
Demand for Grants for Further Expenditure for 1956-57—	172-173
General discussion re	166
re Industries and Cinchona	497-498
Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1956-57—pre-sentation of —	452-495
Sub-Registrars—	504-505
Question re reversion of — and the number from Malabar	165-166
Sugar—	
Question re distribution of imported —	538-540
Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1956-57—	
Presentation of	220
State Bank of India—	165-166
Question re opening of — at Tiruppur and the consequent retrenchment of staff in treasuries	562
States Reorganization—	
Question re—	
Boundaries of Shencottah taluk to be transferred to Madras State under —, survey of	86
Service conditions in the reorganized States, representation from Malabar Judicial Officers re	87-88
Strike—	
Adjournment motion re strike in Ramadass Haridass Rice and Oil Mills, Kozhikode	398-399
Question re—	
Thiruvannoor Cotton Mill, Kallai, Malabar, reasons for and number of workers involved in the — in	279
Thiruvannoor Cotton Mill, representation from the Cotton Mill Workers' Union, Thiruvannoor, Kozhikode, re proposed strike and action taken thereon	279-281
Swayamprakasam, Sri S.—	
Bills—	
Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956	246-248
Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956	271-273
	313, 321-322, 323, 330, 339, 349-350, 369
T	
Tailoring—	
Question re amount allotted for training in —	232-233
Tamilians in Ceylon—	
Question re Madras Government's support to —	163-164
Tanjore Tenants and Panniaiyal Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956—	
See Bills.	
Teachers—	
Question re—	
Deputation of — working in schools managed by the Malabar Education Society, representation by	301-302
Regularization of services of Basic Training Teachers — working in basic training schools in Malabar district	558-559
Steps taken for the payment of pension to aided and local board elementary schools — of	545-547

Temples—

- Question *re* maintenance of 1,500 — in the Travancore State that are proposed to be incorporated into Madras after States reorganization ... 452
See Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments.

Temple trustees—

See Harijans.

Text-books—

- Question *re* publication of Urdu — for S.S.L.C. class ... 537

Thinakaranasami Thevar, Sri S.—

- Bills—Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956 ... 364

Thiruvazhamkunni Farm—

See Livestock Farms.

Timber Transit Rules—

See Papers laid on the table of the House.

Transport—

- Question *re* reduction of minimum bus fare in mufassal ... 18-20

Travelling allowance.

- Question *re* denial of — to Tamil police constables going on duty beyond hundred miles ... 560

Trithala Producers'-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Society—

- Question *re* utilization of excess collection made by — ... 463-466

Turmeric—

- Question *re* release of — stocks sealed at Erode Mundy . 304-306

Turmeric godowns—

- Adjournment motion *re* closure of — under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act ... 26-27

U

Uppi, Sri K.—

- Constitution of India, ratification of amendments to ... 172

V

Vadivelu, Sri S.—

Bills—

- Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1956 ... 570
 Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956 ... 206, 311
 312

Vagheesam Pillai, Sri G.—

- Bills—Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956. 194-195

Velu, Sri A.—

- Bills—Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956. 208-209

Venkatesa Sholagar, Sri P.—

Bills—

- Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956 ... 363-364
 Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1956 ... 51-52
 Delay in disposal of takkavi loan application in Tanjore district, calling attention to — ... 164-165
 Demand for Grants for Further Expenditure for 1955-56, general discussion *re* ... 481-482

Village Officers—

Question *re*—

- Extra departmental postmasters holding the posts of village munsifs, number of ... 14-16
 Redressal of grievances of — of Malabar ... 155

Village Panchayats Act, 1950—

See Papers laid on the table of the House.

Vinayakam, Sri K.—

- Announcement *re* arrest of — ... 211

V—cont.

PAGES

Virupakshiah, Sri S. C.—

Adverse seasonal conditions in Kollegal taluk, calling attention to ...	104-106
Bills—Silkworm Seed (Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 1956 ...	590-591

Viswanathan, Sri K. R.—

Bills—Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956 ...	208
Refusal of loan applications in Udaiyarpalayam taluk, Tiruchirappalli district -- calling attention to ...	564-565
Resolution re distribution of yarn to handloom weavers at fair price and textile policy of the Government of India ...	440-441

W

Water-supply—

Question re steps taken for augmenting — to the City of Madras ...	284
--	-----

Well(s)—

Question re—

Construction of a drinking water — for Venkaivadi Harijan Colony ...	21
Digging or deepening of — in Lower Bhavani Project area, prohibition of ...	95-98

See Well subsidy.

Well subsidy—

Question re speedy recovery of — by coercive process ...	14
--	----

White Paper on Local Administration—

See Paper laid on the table of the House.

Wild animals—

Question re Damage by wild elephants to crops, etc., in Kokkot Pathi Malai in Pulingome and Pattapara in North Malabar ...	559-560
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